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Robert Lemer?

WILLIAM MORRIS

MOVEMENT

K-3

OF THE MOST CELEBRATED
VOYAGES,
RAVELS, AND DISCOVERIES,
FROM THE
TIME OF COLUMBUS
TO THE
PRESENT PERIOD.

"Non apis inde tulit collectas sedula flora." Ovid.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

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Wichita
Kansas
Wellington

TRAVELS
IN
SWITZERLAND,
BY
WILLIAM COXE,
M.A. F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. &c.

AMONG the various scientific travellers that this country has produced, few rank higher in the public estimation, or have gained more extensive celebrity than Mr. Coxe. He who reads for amusement, and he, who reads for information; the man of leisure, the man of business, and the politician, will all be in some degree gratified by an attentive perusal of his works.

His travels in Switzerland, a country favourable for local description; and where freedom, independence, and competence are the lot of almost every rank, as they are certainly his most popular publication, so we have selected them to grace our volumes. But while we are anxious to present our readers with a fair view of their principal contents, it is a duty we owe the amiable author to confess, that we feel ourselves incapable, within the limits prescribed, to do justice to the multifarious matter they contain; and we are rather ambitious to excite curiosity to peruse the original, than to satisfy it by our present abridgment.

..... with L
Earl Pembroke, and Colonel Fl
scenes were afterwards revisited
Mr. Whitbread, &c.

The first letter is dated from
July 21, 1776. This town is the
dence of the prince of Fursten
court yard of his palace the Dan
Some small springs, bubbling from
form a basin of about thirty feet
this small beginning issues the
which soon after receives several
of greater consequence than the
Next day they arrived at
Switzerland. The cleanliness of
the people, is peculiarly striking
are several other strong outlines w
this happy race from the neighbor
Schaffhausen is situated ...

CROSS & CANTERBURY.

singular architecture. The river here is extremely rapid, and several stone bridges had been carried away ; when a carpenter of Appenzel offered to throw a wooden bridge across the stream, which is near four hundred feet wide. The distance of the middle pier from the shore towards the town is one hundred and seventy-two feet, and from the other side one hundred and ninety-three, apparently making two arches of surprising width, and forming a beautiful distant perspective. The weight of a man makes it vibrate under him, and yet waggons, heavily laden, pass without danger. Its mechanism, though simple, is most extraordinary ; and is a proof of the abilities of the man who projected and executed it. This bridge was finished in less than three years, at an expence of about eight thousand pounds sterling.

Soon after their arrival, they set out to visit the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen. It is about a league distant, over a picturesque and agreeable country.

Having advanced to the edge of the precipice, they looked down on the cataract, and saw the river tumbling over the sides of the rock with amazing impetuosity. They then descended, and stood close to the fall. A scaffolding is erected in the very spray of this tremendous cataract, and upon the most sublime point of view. The scene exceeds description. About one hundred feet from the scaffolding, two crags rise in the middle of the fall, the nearest of which is perforated by the constant action of the water, and allows a vent for a part of the tumultuous waves.

Having crossed the river, at a place where it was extremely agitated, they enjoyed another

though it still contains about three thousand inhabitants.

They paid a visit to the chamber where the council of Constance was held in 1415; and identified themselves by fitting down in the same rooms which were once occupied by Pope John HI. and the Emperor Sigismond. By a sentence of this council, that celebrated reformer, John Hus, was burnt as a heretic, though he had the emperor's safe conduct. The house is shewn in which he was seized, on which is placed his head, carved in stone, with a German inscription under, but now almost defaced. From the top of the cathedral is a superb view of the town, and of the two lakes, with the rugged Alps of Tyrol and Appenzel, topped with everlasting snow.

Our author thinks it probable, that Constance will again become a commercial town, from the permission, granted by the emperor, to the emigrants of Geneva, of settling there, with considerable privileges. He justly considers this as the triumph of reason and religion over bigotry and intolerance.

On the 25th, they set out from Constance. The Superior Lake, or Boden See, is about fifteen miles in length, and six in its greatest breadth. Its environs consist of gently rising hills, sprinkled with a variety of towns, villages, and monasteries. The form of the lake is somewhat irregular, and the water has a greenish hue.

Some writers affirm, that the Rhine passes through the lake without mingling their waters; Mr. Coxe sees no reason for the adoption of

united series of hills and
tains, the tops of which
riant pastureage; and
to an inconceivable

The abbot and his
lies of the Swiss en
privilege of tending c
The abbot has an exte
pled with Catholics;
his influence once exte
tentant. It is in a thou
dutry of its inhabitant
plication to trade and n

The library belonging
several valuable manucri
to the reformation in Ge
To this library we owe I
of - . . . Italicus, Valerius, &c.

The flourishing state of the cotton manufactory has rendered many persons, in the Protestant districts, easy, if not affluent, in their circumstances. Our author, however, thinks the machinery used in Switzerland, for spinning and preparing cotton cloth, far inferior to that in England.

Appenzel contains no fortified town ; but only two or three open burghs, of which Appenzel is the largest in the Catholic district ; and Trogen, Undevil, and Herisau in the Protestant. The whole canton, however, is almost one continuous village, each cottage being surrounded by a little domain, which generally contains every rural convenience within itself.

The original simplicity of the pastoral life is still visible among a majority of the inhabitants ; and Mr. Coxe says, he saw several venerable figures, with long beards, that resembled the pictures of the ancient patriarchs. The natives of this canton, as is common in democracies, possess a natural frankness, and peculiar tone of equality, which arise from a consciousness of independence. They also display a fund of original humour, a quickness of repartee, and rude fallies of wit, which enliven their conversation.

Near Appenzel they observed an old man, with venerable white hair covering his shoulders, in the dress of a substantial farmer, who enquired, in the tone of civil authority, who they were ; and upon their asking of their guide who this person was, they found he was Landamman, or chief of the republic. Happy people, exclaims our author, the nature of whose country, and the constitution of whose government are equally inimical to the introduction of luxury !

they could not be much at evening being fine, and the ightly bright, their journey w pleasant.

Next morning, they conti the same carriage, which w were completely wedged i taken their places, it was in day was hot; but the cou they passed, at the slow ra hour, was still so picturesqr they forgot the partial inc page and heat.

From Trivaback, a small they walked to Sargans, the of the same name. They ar stadt, a town incorporated several distinct privileges.

The scenery of the lake affords an endless variety of beautiful and romantic views. On the south of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated, and enriched with woods; while the Alps to the north are covered with snow. On the other side for the most part, the rocks are grotesque, craggy, and inaccessible; yet even here are some small spots of land, reclaimed by human industry from original sterility. Numberless waterfalls are occasioned by the melting of the snows, descending from the sides of the hills; and enter the lake by different courses, and with different degrees of velocity and noise.

Glarus is the last in rank of the eight ancient Swiss cantons, which enjoy several superior privileges over the five remaining ones, that afterwards courted their alliance. The people of this canton were invaded by the Austrians in 1388, with a force, as it was supposed would render resistance vain. It was then that three hundred fifty troops of Glarus, assisted by thirty Swiss, opposed the whole Austrian force, consisting of fifteen thousand men. The former were advantageously posted on the mountains, and having compelled their invaders to retreat, by a shower of stones; the inhabitants seized the moment of confusion, and fell on them with such fury, that they broke their ranks, and after an immense slaughter, drove the remainder out of the canton.

Such unequal combats are not singular in the Asiatic annals, and they render the achievements of Marathon and Platæa perfectly credible. The same love of independence, the same

... or the republic
alternately from the Protestants

Cattle, cheese, and butter con-
cipal wealth of the canton. It i
ten thousand head of large cattle
sand sheep are pastured in the mo-
ing to this district, during the
Among the exports, slates are no
article. These quarries once supplied
with school and counting-houses the
country is now found to be suffi-
this kind of produce.

On the 30th of July they mad
towards the extremity of the canton
tirely enclosed by the Alps, except
north; and this is the only entran-
ing the summer months. At this
ton reaches from the banks of the
farthest extremity -

pid than the Derwent, and the highest eminences of the peak are only mole-hills, compared to the Alps of Glarus.

They several times crossed the Linth, which flows with the impetuosity of a torrent, and at length arrived at an amphitheatre of mountains, where the valley terminated. The view here was fully grand, every feature that entered into the composition of the landscape was vast, and wholly pine. They admired the sublime horror of scenery for some time; and then made a hasty meal on some excellent bread, honey, butter, and milk, which a neighbouring cottage supplied.

"Nothing," says Mr. Coxe, "delights me so much as the inside of a Swiss cottage: all those I have hitherto visited, convey the liveliest image of cleanliness, ease, and simplicity; and cannot strongly impress, on the observer, a most strong conviction of the peasants' happiness. The houses are generally built of wood, large, broad, and compact, with penthouse roofs, that extend far beyond the area of the foundation.

Their landlord, at Glarus, was an open-hearted, honest fellow, who brought his pint of wine, and sat down to converse with his guests, with the least ceremony. This freedom, being neither the effect of impertinent curiosity, nor of officiousness, but the impulse of a mind conscious of its natural equality, and unconstrained by arbitrary distinctions, was highly pleasing. Who would not prefer the simple demeanour of an unsophisticated nature to the false refinements of artificial manners!

~~..... rupc.~~
strong hold in the minds of me

The church of the abbey is a
ficient building, but loaded wi
niments. In an aisle, near t
small elegant marble chapel o
order, which forms the shrine o
the outside, an angel supports t
fortable inscription :

Hic est plena remissio peccatorum omniu

Within is the image of the Vir
with the lady of Loretto, in
nance,—her face, as well as that
ing black. She is richly apparele
changes her vestments every wee

The valuables in the treasur
consisting of the rich offerin

~~.....~~

ime evening they walked to Rappers-
By the way they had a fine view of the
uric, and of the adjacent country. The
was heightened by the solemn stillness
ning, the pellucid surface of the lake,
nts of the setting sun. As they ap-
the lake, the rising moon formed ano-
e indeed, but not less affecting than the

ge, one thousand seven hundred paces
thrown over the narrowest part of the
he town is pleasantly situated on a neck
and is under the protection of Zuric,
nd Glarus. Over the gates is the subse-
cription : *Amicis Tutoribus floret libertas.*
day they were sumptuously entertained
r, by the Capuchin friars at Rappers-
It was one of their great festivals, and
aled them with every variety of fish,
ie lake and the neighbouring rivers sup-
The convent enjoys a romantic situation,
edge of the water ; and the cells of the
ough small, are not inconvenient ; but
ss, which gives a charm to the humblest
dations, is here as much disregarded, as
n and filth were inseparable. What a
dea of sanctity ! as if dirt could be ac-
to the Deity.

dinner, they set out for Zuric by water.
e is about ten leagues long, and one
Its borders are thickly studded with vil-
i towns ; and the adjacent country is in
ate of cultivation. To the south of the
the stupendous mountains of Schweitz .
XVIII. **C** and

education or government. The professor gives rank and estimation; held by a member of the senate, or council. The learned languages, general history, mathematics, and in sciences of polite learning, as well as sciences, are here taught at a small with abundant care.

In consequence of this laudable to form the minds of youth, and flame of genius, no town in Switzerland produced more eminent men than Zurich, since the reformation, may be Zwinglius, and Bullinger, Conrad Reitinger, Simler, Spon, Scheutzer, Breitinger, Bodmer, Hertzel, and Seer. The latter is the well-known author of Abel, and several pastorals delicate and elegant.

charmed with the vivacity of his conversation, the amenity of his manners, and the singularity and animation of his style, which have contributed more to spread his principles than sound reasoning and depth of learning.

That particular passions have a certain effect on particular features, is evident to every observer; but that, by contemplating the countenance, we can infallibly discover the mental qualities, is an hypothesis liable to many exceptions. Nevertheless, Lavater, like a true enthusiast, carries his theory much farther; for he not only pretends to discover the characters and passions by the features, the complexion, the form, and motion; but he also draws some inferences, of the same kind, from the hand writing.

Lavater, however, has not confined himself merely to physiognomy. He has composed hymns and national songs, which are much admired for their simplicity. He has also published numerous works on sacred subjects; but it must be confessed, that the same fanciful turn, which displays itself in his physiognomical theories, is likewise visible in what ought to be under the influence of sober reason, or the guidance of revelation.

Mr. Coxe makes honourable mention of several other literary characters he met with at Zuric. The library and cabinet of John Gesner, professor of physics, and a descendant of Conrad Gesner, particularly pleased him. The proficiency of this gentleman, in the study of nature, has been amply testified by the repeated acknowledgments of Haller, whom he accompanied in several botanical excursions through Switzerland.

The public library at Zuric contains about twenty-five thousand volumes, and a few curious manuscripts.

... evince the in-
celebrated reformer ;
Lady Jane Grey to
These letters, written
a spirit of unaffected
mon progress which th-
plished, woman had m-
literature, though only

The library is also ri-
the classics, and partici-
sions.

Our author likewise
the cathedral, belongin-
which contains several
printed books of great
Simler and Heydegger,
ing would pass without

From Zuric our au-
round + L - .

scattered cottages, villages, and picturesque villas and churches, added to the beauty of the ever-changing scenery.

At Meile they embarked and crossed the lake, when new beauties arrested their attention ; but it is impossible to do them justice in our description. They landed again at Weddenschweil, on the west side of the lake. Near this last place is a cascade, which bursting from surrounding trees, falls a few feet on the ridge of rock, and then precipitates itself in mid air for fifty feet, without touching the sides of the precipice. The effect was peculiarly striking ; nor could they sufficiently admire the amphitheatre of rock, the beeches suspended on its top and sides, the sunbeams playing on the falling waters, and the noise of the torrent, contrasting with the mild and tranquil beauties of the lake they had just quitted.

They passed the night at Richliswick, most agreeably situated. The road sometimes conducted through meadows, sometimes lay close to the water's edge, and scarcely could they advance one hundred steps without passing the habitation of man. They found good accommodation at the inn ; and next morning embarked and sailed for the island of Ufnau, which they reached in two hours. This is a pleasant island, belonging to the abbey of Einsidlin. It has only a single house, two barns, and a chapel, in which mass is said twice a year. Within is the tomb of St. Alderic, who built a hermitage here, to which he retired. He died in 1473, and, according to an inscription, "was fed with bread from heaven, and walked on the surface of the waters."

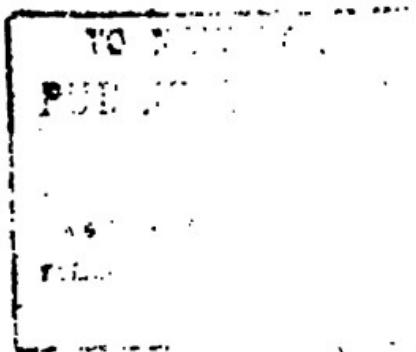
This

the following day
I made my way down
the mountain, passing
through the village of
Lugano, and so on
to the lake with
its banks well covered
in flowers.

Not far beyond the town
of Lugano, Pavia, and Bellinzona
was reached. As the setting sun was
approaching, the trees reflected
the light of the Alps which however
were obscured by the clouds.

At last with reflected people and
the shadows of pine trees.

We took up their lodgings for
the night with the inn.





3. The clergyman's two daughters, about
or sixteen years of age, politely brought
and cherries for their refreshment. They
neatly dressed in straw hats, with their shift
s tied above the elbows, after the simple
er of the peasant girls.

In this retreat of innocence and simplicity *
ascended about a mile, when the view of
the lake, and environs, burst on their en-
ded senses.

expedition to the summit of Lagerberg
o less agreeable than the former. The fields
enlivened with numerous parties employed
rvest work. Oxen were chiefly used for
ht, harnessed like horses. This practice
een partially introduced into England; and
it more general, which, it is hoped in time
I become, it would not only lessen the ex-
of farming, but diminish the price of pro-
s.

few miles from Zuric, they passed through
illage of Affholteren, and gently ascended
w Regensberg, which stands on an elevation
e foot of the Lagerberg. The cattle was
rly of great strength, and frequently defied
tacks of Zuric.

The rock, on which Regensberg is built, forms

is impossible to record the easy manner in which strangers
ertained in those simple regions, without imprecating
cious and expensive refinement, which has taken place
own island. Here all hospitality is destroyed by the in-
tion of luxury, which is equally inimical to society and
thropy.

— IN OWN

The beauty and sublimity
detained them here till
when they began to descend
at Zuric before the gloom of
the horizon.

Our author next set out
about twelve miles
which, though situated in
own laws, has its own magis-
tates, & retains its original independence.
governed by its own counts, &
the protection of Zuric.

The principal manufacturers
muslins, printed cottons, and
works are also carried on with
success. The inhabitants amount
to about a thousand.

In the vicinity is a

Abbey.

m of the empire. Part of this fabric part is modern. A bailiff resides there with very extensive powers.

Arthur they travelled to Frauenfield, the capital of Thurgau. It contains few inhabitants, and is chiefly remarkable for being the place where, since the times of the Swiss cantons assembled.

Following the usual route by land, Basle, they proceeded the greatest part by water. They embarked in the river Limmat, the navigation of which is represented as dangerous; but it happens during the melting of the snows, violent rains, unless occasioned by tempest or inexperience of the boatmen.

In which they sailed was flat-bottomed, and was rowed, or rather steered, by men, who advanced at the rate of one mile an hour. The banks of the river at first flat, but afterwards rose into a series of pastures and wood, or divided by dikes: at last they became quite perpendicular, fringed to the water's edge with

le from Baden, they shot under the bridge of Bettingen with such velocity, that in Mr. Coxe was admiring its bold prospect, he instantaneously found himself in the water. This admirable piece of mechanism is two hundred and forty feet in length, and above twenty feet from the surface of the water. It was the last work of the self-taught engineer who constructed the bridge at Schaffhausen.

I.

D

They

country, or village, contains at thousand persons, of both sexes :

From Baden they proceeded to able and sylvan country, for some banks of the Limmat, and soon : Reuss into the canton of Berne. In a plain, they arrived at the warm Lütsch, celebrated for being the place where the Helvetic society first assembled composed of some of the most liberal spirits in Switzerland, both of the catholic and protestant religion, exerted itself to extend their influence, and to lessen that antipathies which existed between the members of the different sects. The meetings of this liberal association were transferred to Olten in Soleure.

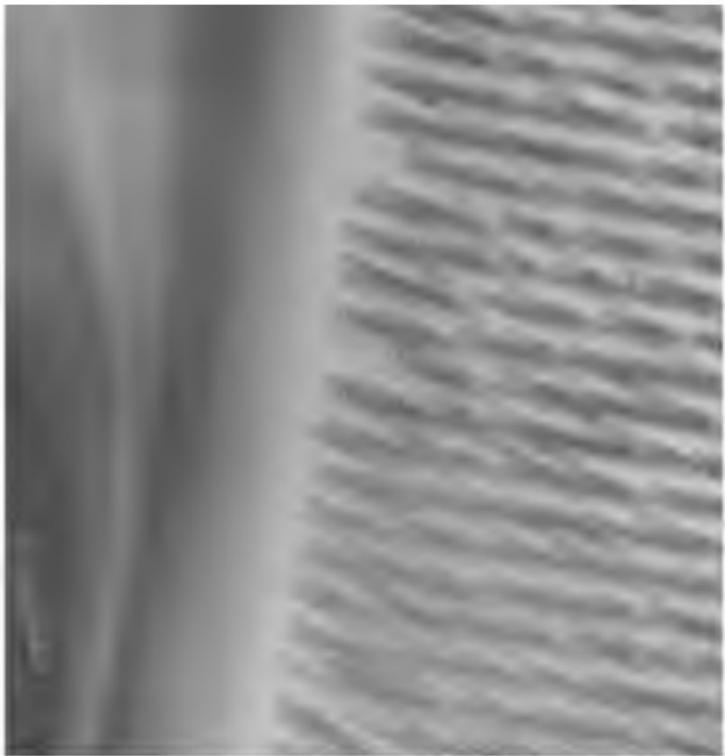
In the vicinity of the baths, on a small hill, stand the remains of the castle of

It commands a boundless view over hills and dales, plains and forests, rivers and lakes, towns and villages, mountains and alps, "emblematic," says our author, "of that extent of power, to which the talents of one man, who derived his title from this castle, raised himself and his descendants,"—alluding to Rhodolph Count of Hapsburgh, born in 1218, who became emperor and founder of the house of Austria.

A spot so remarkable could not fail to impress the mind of a sensible traveller with many reflections on the mutability of fortune, and the elevations and depressions which families are often doomed to experience. For a simple Swiss baron to reach the imperial dignity, was such a transition, as even ambition could scarcely have foreseen; and for the descendants of that emperor to be driven from their hereditary domains by a few small republics, in little more than a century after, is a phenomenon in the history of man, that must have happened to be believed.

Having satisfied their curiosity at the castle of Hapsburgh, the cradle of the house of Austria, they descended into the plain of Konigsfelden, to a convent of the same name, built by the empress Elizabeth on the spot where her husband Albert was assassinated. This murder was committed on the 1st of May 1308, in the open day, by the emperor's nephew, in the sight of his son Leopold and the rest of his court, who had not yet passed the Reuss; and who, though witnesses to the horrid deed, could not get up in time to rescue the emperor.

The convent, or abbey, built on the very spot, was richly endowed; but at the reformation, the lands were secularized, and part of the building



alls into the Rhine. Its waters, which are of a very hue, are, for a long way after their junction, distinguished from the sea-green colour of the Rhine.

In point of picturesque beauty, the banks of the Rhine are infinitely superior to those of the ~~air~~. They consist of steep acclivities, feathered with wood, gentle slopes bordered with vines, ~~rest~~ scenes or pasture, and exhibit a continued succession of towns and villages.

The stream carried them eighteen miles in three hours, and they disembarked at Lauffenburgh, where the Rhine forms a cataract not destitute of beauty, though greatly inferior to the fall near Haffhausen. As Mr. Coxe stood on the crags of the northern shore, the principal objects were a high bridge, partly open; partly covered; a row of houses, with an old ruined castle, crowning a summit that overhung the water; a perspective of woods and meadows through the arcades of a bridge; and the river dashing over its craggy bed in a sloping cataract.

About half a mile below the fall they re-embarked; and found the waters still so much agitated that it required all the skill and dexterity of the pilot to prevent their little vessel being dashed against the shelving rocks. As they approached Basle, the stream became gradually more tranquil, and they landed, highly delighted with their expedition.

When they arrived at Basle, it was about noon; but our author was surprised to find that all the clocks in the town struck one. On enquiry, he was informed that they constantly go an hour faster than the real time, for which absurdity various reasons are assigned. One is, that during

ture; and as a happy deliverance, the same advanced state of reason, is the most probable outside of the choir of the clocks are regulated, occasions a variation from five minutes.

However this may be, they are so attached to this whim of time, that though efforts have been made to remove it, people have constantly interfered with it, as if they thought the world would be lost, should their clocks agree with the rest of Europe. Indeed, long however ridiculous or unreasonable such attempts may be, they make strong impressions on the minds of the English.

by establishing a number of manufactures, lying on an extensive trade.

The cathedral is an elegant Gothic pile; but is disfigured by a daubing of rose-coloured paint over the whole edifice. It contains several great and illustrious characters among the rest, the venerable remains of who are deposited under a marble tomb. None have done more honour to learning than these, or have met with more distinguished fate from impartial posterity.

The university of Basle was formerly distinguished for the eminent persons it produced. The names of the Baughins, Buxtorf, Wetstien, the Huguenots and Euler, are sufficient to mark its importance. If it has declined from its original splendour, it may be imputed to the casual mode of the professors.

The public library, though not very extensive, contains a choice and rare collection of early books, and some curious manuscripts.

A suite of rooms, adjoining to this library, is filled with petrifications, collected in the canton of Aargau by Annoni; some ancient medals and a few antiquities found at Augst; a large collection of prints; and some original drawings and paintings by Holbein, who was a native of Basle.

Among the works of Holbein, that display the full range of his fancy, may be mentioned the drawing which he drew, on perusing the Eulogium of Erasmus, on the margin of the present volume, from the author. This curious piece is preserved in the library; and has been published in French, Latin, and German, with fac-similes of the original design, on wood.

The Empress of Russia to
Mr. Coxe says he frequently
drawings, during his stay at
larly admired the variety of
ters in which the last mortal

Our author visited a small
tion of pictures, mostly of the
schools, belonging to M. Fae
great council. In the court-yard
man's house, is a wooden statue
ed on a throne, and clothed w
signia. Underneath is the da
of that emperor's coronation.
sculpture renders it probable th
of that great emperor, who w
when he received the unexpect
tion. The gates were insta
and he was admitted

femble only once a year ; when the magistrates publicly take an oath to maintain the constitution, and to preserve the liberties and immunities of the people. A reciprocal oath of obedience to the laws is administered to the citizens, in their respective tribes.

The meanest citizen is legally capaciated to be a member of the great council ; and by the same mode of election may possibly be chosen. Towns of citizens, save the members of the city, are eligible to fill up vacancies. The mass of the people is divided into eighteen districts, each of which appoint twelve delegates to the great council ; and upon a vacancy, nominally persons, one of whom is chosen by lot.

The reigning burgomaster and the great tribune destined to be the drawers of this official lottery, at the same instant draw a ticket from two large bags ; and the candidate, whose name comes out at the same time with the ticket on which the employment is written, obtains the

it is not only counsellors of state and the magistrates that are chosen by lot ; even professors of the university are elected in the same manner. Hence it has happened, that the professor of rhetoric has been assigned to a mathematician ; and the professorship of anatomy to an advocate of the belles lettres. The allotments are really ridiculous, and must tend to injure the reputation of the university, not only in the eyes of natives, but also of foreigners. Fortune in her distribution of her favours cannot possibly exceed greater caprice than in similar instances.

Sumptuary laws are very strict at Basle. The use of carriages in the town is not indeed prohibited,

... own country
think true felicity is centre
deed the lower classes are no
fortable. Freedom is the e
the poorer are not tortured b
ry which they cannot reach, i
rable by an ostentatious disp
grandeur. A happy simplic
universally prevalent; and i
smile to enumerate all the artic
der the opprobrious name of lu

In general the burghers son
lent education, which qualifies
fices which fortune may throw
the time our author was here,
a baker, and had twice been a
date for the office of the great t

The conduct of magistrates
freely or severely canvassed tha
haps this privilege may be often
its proper limits: but it is

keep all power in their own hands, have been principal causes to hasten the decline of the state. The magistrates, indeed, are sensible of impolitic restraints under which strangers labour; but large bodies of men are seldom actuated by such a generous spirit as to sacrifice personal and immediate advantages to the future welfare of the community.

During Mr. Coxe's stay at Basle, he was prompted by curiosity to visit the hospital and ring ground of St. James, not far from the town, near the small river Birs, celebrated for a desperate combat, in 1444, between the Swiss and the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XI. Never was Swiss valour and intrepidity more strikingly displayed than on that memorable day. Less than a hundred of them had the courage to oppose themselves to eight thousand of the enemy's army; and though victory at last declared for the French, it cost them more than three times the number of their opposers.

If the whole phalanx of the Swiss, only six hundred escaped from the field of battle; and these, in conformity to the old Spartan discipline, were loaded with infamy, for not having sacrificed their lives in defence of their country. Among those who were desperately wounded, and left the field of battle, only thirty-two were found alive. The names of many of these glorious patriots were carefully registered, and still remain in record.

Louis himself declared, that such another victory would ruin his army; and generally said, that he derived no other advantage

scene of the engagement, in order to separate, in a red wine produced from vines planted on the field of battle, the deeds of their countrymen, who fell in noble contest. This wine, which the blood of the Swiss, is highly prized by the Germans, though it has little to recommend in point of flavour.

Not far from Basle are the ruins of Rauricorum, formerly a large Roman town now dwindled away to a small village. Of former grandeur nothing remains, save two columns and scattered fragments with a circular range of walls on a rising ground entirely covered with underwood. Thence probably the theatre. Our author observed remains of the aqueduct which conveys water to the town from the distance of twelve miles.

Medals of the Roman emperors, from Augustus to Constantine, are frequently found.

is received into the Helvetic confederacy, by which its liberty and independence were preserved, both from the encroachments of the empire and of France. The government is aristocratical. The supreme power is in the great and little councils, consisting, latter, of seventy-eight persons, drawn from the burgesses, whose number amounts to seven hundred, distributed into six tribes. The inhabitants are of the reformed religion, and the town is about six thousand souls, with about two thousand more in its little territory.

ough the greatest part of the dominions subject to the bishop of Basle, or, as the Protestants call him, the Prince of Porentru, is not completely within the limits of Switzerland, yet as most of his subjects are burghers with Berne, under the protection of that republic, his principality is usually included in all the topographical accounts of the cantons.

author made several excursions into this principality, and informed himself as to its political and local circumstances. The sovereign of the principality is chosen by the chapter of eighteen canons, resident at Arlesheim, and confirmed by the emperor. He is a prince of the German empire, paying homage to the emperor for that part of his territory which lies within the circle of the Rhine.

form of government is a limited monarchy, the bishop being bound, on all important occasions, to consult his chapter. His subjects are partly Protestants, partly Catholics. The Protestant burghers are chiefly seated in the valley of Münster.

... town, and the environs are fertile and pasture. One of the towers of this is said to be of Roman workmanship, and very fits high antiquity.

The high roads, which lead from all quarters to Pisa, have been formed at a considerable expense, and do honour to the munificence of the Republic.

Bellay, which Mr. Coxe visited in his
way from Bienne to Porentru, is a rich abbe-
neciatee, about twenty miles from the
l, in a sequestered, but not unpleasant situat-
his abbey is not confined solely to religious
ties; but contains a military academy, prov-
ith suitable masters and professors. The w-
pence of a scholar's education and maintenan-
es not exceed twenty pounds per annum.
On the 14th of August, Mr. Coxe made an
-sion, with several friends, to Arlesheim, al-
ir miles from Basle. They dined with B.
Ligertz, one of the

a small lake. Several natural caverns add to the romantic beauty of the scenery, while many affluent streams, conveyed from a distance, fall in small cascades, or bubble from the ground like real springs.

In another excursion to Bienne, they passed through a fertile plain, watered by the Birs, and bounded by two chains of the Jura. As they proceeded, the plain gradually narrowed, and the mountains approached each other. They now entered the rich valley of Lauffen, encircled by rocks, sprinkled with groves of oak and beech, and exhibiting many romantic points of view.

About three leagues farther, they came to a narrow pass, which leads to the valley of Delmont, and ascended to the town of the same name, pleasantly situated on an acclivity, backed by a ridge of rocks, embrowned by firs.

A mile beyond Delmont, they stopped at Corrandelin, to view an iron foundery. The ore is drawn from the valley of Delmont, and is taken from the ground in pieces generally no larger than a pea.

Soon after, quitting Corrandelin, they entered a narrow glen, about four miles long, and, in many places, resembling a subterraneous passage. The road winds by the side of the impetuous Birs, at the bottom of two ranges of white rocks, of inaccessible height, yet agreeably feathered with trees, which almost exclude the rays of the sun from the narrow vale below.

In the midst of the glen is La Roche, the first protestant village in the valley of Munster; the houses of which stand on both sides of the Birs.

Having passed this narrow vale, they entered a fertile plain encircled by hills, in the centre of which

direction, and at whose exp...
-

Though our author had free
marked in Switzerland, that
which intersect the mountains
on one side correspond with
other, and the parallel strata
semblance on both sides; ye
fact more strongly exemplifie
ridges of limestone rocks th:
They are of stupendous heig
whether horizontal, inclined,
cular, are exactly similar, and
ness on both hands. Hence
were formerly united, and ha
der by some violent convulsion
by the attrition of the waters.

They now entered another
ed, and spotted with villages
- - - - -

Pierre Pertuis is a large arched aperture through solid rock, about thirty feet long, forty-five broad, and thirty high in the lowest part. It is doubtful whether it is formed by art or nature.

Roman inscription over the arch, much defaced, has exercised the ingenuity of several antiquaries. It seems to imply that a road was formed through the mountain by Patermus, a duumvir, during the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Verus.

The southern extremity of Pierre Pertuis leads to the valley of St. Imier. The inhabitants are protestants, and are governed by a bailiff, appointed by the bishop of Basle. The whole district lies within the Jura mountains, and is fertile in pasturage.

On arriving at the extremity of Mount Jura, one of the sublimest views in nature bursts on the sight, commanding an undulating line of country watered by the Aar, and backed by the majestic chain of Alps, extending beyond the frontiers of Savoy.

Descending gently into the plain, they crossed the Sure, and finished this delightful expedition to Bienne.

This small territory lies between the lake and chain of the Jura mountains, and contains about six thousand inhabitants. The town stands at the foot of the Jura, near the borders of the lake, which is here about nine miles in length and four in breadth.

The bishop of Basle is sovereign of this district; but the inhabitants enjoy many extensive privileges and franchises. The revenue amounts only to about three hundred pounds per annum; but, mean as his civil list is, it is still more considerable than his power.

settled, valley near a ridge of Mount Jura, the sides deeply tinged with pendent forests of

Molicure is delightfully situated which here expands its banks, and spacious river. Some fanciful writers make the foundation of this town others with more probability maintain one of the twelve towns which were built upon the emigration of the Celts into Gaul. But whenever happened, it is pretty clear, from inscriptions, and antiquities, found hitherto, that the spot was once an colony, as its name, Castro imports.

It is now a small, but extremely interesting village, where the

Though the penal laws are apparently severe, yet the judicial sentences are so remarkably mild, that we are told a prisoner, on his acquittal, wrote on the wall of his cell, " He who is inclined to rob and escape hanging, let him exercise his trade in the canton of Soleure."

The public library is a late erection, and consequently cannot boast of any considerable treasures; yet by the industry and zeal of the Abbé Herman, it has already risen to some distinction. Great praise is due to this public spirited ecclesiastic, who with an income of barely sixty pounds a year, gave birth to the institution, and increased its stores at his private charge.

The circumjacent country is pleasantly diversified, and presents many views, which are as agreeable as wild, and as pleasing as romantic. The situation of the hermitage, called des Croix, is a most enchanting retreat, at the extremity of a small wood, not far from the town. This, however, is only one of the many scenes that invite admiration. In a country so picturesque as Switzerland, it is impossible to particularize every lovely or impressive view.

The canton of Soleure, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of Jura, and contains about fifty thousand people.

The soil is mostly fertile in corn, and some districts, which lie within the Jura, abound in excellent pasturage.

The trade carried on here is much less extensive than the situation would allow; for few of the cantons are more advantageously placed for a flourishing commerce.

created frequent ~~unrest~~
two cantons; but at last matters
and finally adjusted; and Berne ne
except in regard to ecclesiastical
Protestant bailliage.

All the male subjects in the cat-
age of fifteen to that of sixty, ar-
six regiments; forming, collective-
ly, and men, exclusive of two hun-
dragoons, and a corps of artillery
of each regiment is always a senat-
or a member of the great council.
are either members of the great
cient burghers; the first lieuten-
ancient burghers; while the subc-
are commonly chosen from amon-
spectable peasantry.

The militia are assembled and
in the field, and in pri-

In instances, the vacancy is filled up from the company to which the last member belonged. The prerogatives of the great council, are to make and abrogate laws, to explain any obscure parts of the constitution ; to levy taxes ; to declare war and conclude peace ; to contract alliances ; to receive appeals in criminal causes, and in processes above a certain value. It assembles ordinarily once a month, ; and extraordianarily being convened by the senate.

The senate or little council, a constituent part of the great, is composed of the two advoiers, or counsellors, of the republic, who annually alternate ; a chancellor, or secretary of state, who, however, has no vote ; and thirty-three senators drawn from the remaining sixty-six members of the great council, in equal proportions from the seven tribes.

This senate is intrusted with the executive power, and with the care of the police. It has also supreme and final jurisdiction in all criminal causes, except where a burgher is concerned, who has the privilege of an appeal to the great council. The qualifications of a senator require that he shall be twenty-four years of age, a member of the great council, and drawn from the same company to which the last senator belonged.

This body assembles thrice a week, and as often as circumstances require. The reigning magistracy has the power of convocation.

The government draws its principal revenues, which generally do not exceed thirteen thousand pounds a year, from a tax on funds, from tithes, excise duties on wine, a monopoly of salt, fisheries, &c. &c.



and of their respective tribes, and having
their offerings, keep their ranks, except
advoyer, who places himself near his col-
on the throne.

is being said, all the burghers retire, and
the church are closed. The advoyer,
sceptre in his hand, pronounces a ha-
then delivering up the insignia of office;
ives the thanks of the assembly by the at-
general.

ceremony being finished, the advoyers
another part of the church, when the
or summons the senators into the choir,
ing obtained their confirmation to the
s remaining in office another year, after-
mands the approbation of the whole as-
of burghers.

lection being confirmed, with the custom-
alities, the advoyers take an oath of of-
the procession returns, headed by the
advoyer.

the consideration of this detail, it is evi-
at the government of Soleure is strictly
ical, the lower classes of the people hav-
share in it. But under whatever deno-
it may be classed, it is certainly mild
able, and the people are tranquil and

French ambassador to the Helvetic body
Soleure, and distributes those annual
which are stipulated by treaty to be paid
ons*.

* with a reference to the time when Mi-
mer relations between France and fore g
By changed; but certainly less with Swi-
itzerland.

..... were it not for the people, Switzerland would be uninhabitants, and find a difficult subsistence; but in reply to th may justly be alleged, that the all the resources in their power; merce, in particular, is far from encouraged or attended to.

In short, it seems, that the one cantons derive from engaging in foreign service, is to keep up a kind of war and a martial spirit, lost, or evaporate, during the long peace which the Swiss enjoy. If they are certainly losers; for the no means so large as might be derived of the great towns, there is a man of inhabitants; and even in the are frequently

this instance of disunion between
tons, they could not refrain their
cern at the contemplation of the
th of that great reformer, who fell
ghth year of his age.

ed their journey to Zug through a
l country, so thickly covered with
t the whole resembled a continued

pital of a canton, is charmingly si-
edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile
ing with corn, pasture, and wood.
reserved its fidelity to the house of
the neighbouring states had formed
o independent republics; but as it
ent opportunity of invasion to their
the allied states, in 1351, laid siege
as the Duke of Austria was in no
elieve it, the town, at length, was
ender. The generosity of the con-
jual to the courage and magnani-
anquished; for, in consequence of
, the canton of Zug was delivered
yoke, and was admitted into the
deracy.

ment of this little canton is ex-
icated; and the inhabitants of the
newhat more influence than those
mocratic cantons. The general ad-
f affairs is intrusted to the council
, composed of forty members. The
ll as the landamman, reside always

of our old British kings, is the ti-
Zug. In the church stands his sta-
subsequent inscription:

F

Sancros

not so valiant a person as any
leader.

Having got into a boat at Z
across the lake, about three long
bread, and landed in the ~~coun~~
From thence they walked to Kus
the way passed by a small chapel
liam Tell, and said to be cred
where he shot the Austrian govt

At Kussnacht they embarked
Lucerne, and as they approached
of that name, they were struck
views which presented themselves

Lucerne revolted from the ho
and joined the confederacy which
tially formed. In 1386, however, I
the canton with a numerous arm
to bring the people back to their a

ng to tradition, he intended to have bound citizens of Lucerne.

The government of this republic is aristocratical or rather oligarchical. The sovereign power es in the council of one hundred, comprising énate, or little council. The former is no lly paramount, but the whole power actual sides in the latter, consisting of thirty-six bers.

The chiefs of this republic are two advoys, are chosen from among the members of the e, by the sovereign council, and annually rmed. In all elections, the relations of the idate, to the third degree, are excluded from ig; and neither the father and the son, nor brothers, can be members of the senate at ame time. This is apparently an excellent lation, to prevent the too great influence of ly connections; but, however specious in y, it is found to be useless in practice.

icerne being the first in rank and power, ng the Catholic cantons, is the residence of the nuncio. The town scarcely contains three sand inhabitants; it is almost destitute of factures, and has little commerce. Nor is ill—there is neither taste nor encouragement earning; yet, under those combined disad ages, some few have rendered themselves ent by their literary acquirements. Our au mentions M. Balthasar, a member of the se and a man of great intellectual energy.

The population of the canton has considerably ased within the last century, a proof of the equity of the government, and the progress ie people in agricultural pursuits; for they little else to depend on.

They are frequently decorations.

On the arrival of Mr. Cox
cerne, they were introduced
an officer in the French serv
this town. He shewed them
representation of the mountai
zerland, which is extremely c
del in relief, about twelve
and a half broad, comprising
leagues.

The composition is princ
charcoal, lime, clay, pitch, a
wax; but so hard, that it may
out damage. The whole is
and represents the vegetable
strata, lakes, towns, villages,
that can deserve the least atte

He was fifty years of age, and though in his twentieth, when Mr. Coxe last saw him,

his annual expeditions to the Alps, fit and ardour that would fatigue the youth.

The phenomena of nature, he particularly observed Rigi, an insulated mountain near the Aarerne, twenty-five miles in circumference, rising to a perpendicular height of four thousand feet. It is entirely composed of gravel and pudding stones, and must have been formed by the waters.

A singular curiosity is Mount Pilate, in the vicinity, formerly called Mons Pileatus, its top being generally covered with a cloud, his word has been corrupted into Pilate, and ridiculous stories have been in account for the name. Among others, that Pontius Pilate, being seized with melancholy, made an excursion into Switzerland, and himself in a lake at the top of that

elevation of five thousand feet, and in the perpendicular part of Mount Pilate, is in the middle of a cavern, hollowed in rock, a colossal statue of white stone. It is that of a man, in drapery, standing, leaning now on a pedestal, with one leg crossed over the other, and so regularly formed, that it is supposed to be a *lucus naturæ*. To this the peasants give the name of Dominic, and accordingly accost it. By whom, or in what year it could be placed in such a situation, which hitherto proved inaccessible to all, it is difficult to conceive. About the beginning of

instant the cord broke, and he was

Since that dreadful accident
tured to repeat the experiment
quarter. In 1756, however, G
eight others, made a trial to pen-
tue by a small opening on the
the mountain, which was sup-
cate with the cavern. They cre-
and knees, one behind the other,
the bed of a small torrent, thr-
row pusses, they, at length, dif-
of the sun through a remote dis-
tance seemed very considerabl
of a single stone would have pro-
turn for ever, they deemed it
and returned without effecting t

In his different visits to Luce
traversed the interior parts of a

ted their attention by its singular beauty. At
ters, being fair day, they stopped, and dined
le table d'hôte, in company with several gen-
en from Lucerne. In walking through the
they observed several booths for the sale of
icial flowers, which were eagerly purchased
he country girls, and stuck in their hats with
gree of rustic elegance not unbecoming.

ear Zoffingen, they passed through a narrow
y, bounded by a chain of hills, which pre-
ed a charming sylvan scene. As they de-
ded towards Surzee, the valleys expanded ;
coasting the lake of Sempach, they came to
own of that name, celebrated for the battle
h established the liberty of the Swiss. The
versary of that memorable conflict, which
ened on the 9th of July 1386, is still com-
morated with great solemnity, both at Sem-
and Lucerne ; and supplies an inexhaustible
et for poetry and music.

In that anniversary, a large body of persons,
I ranks, assemble on the spot where the bat-
as fought. A priest ascends a pulpit, in the
air, and delivers a thanksgiving sermon on
successful efforts of their ancestors on that
y day, which ensured to their country liber-
id independence.

Another priest reads a description of the battle,
enumerates the names of those brave Swiss
sacrificed their lives in the defence of free-
. They then repair to a small chapel, where
es are sung for the souls of the deceased, in
h as many as can be admitted join ; and the
perform their devotions without, or on the
of battle, before four stone crosses.

branch of the lake, called that of E
vironed by more lofty and more
tains; some covered to their very
most vivid verdure; others perp
craggy; in one place forming vast
of wood, in another jutting into the
promontories.

On the eastern side lies the villa
forming a republic of itself. Its
is about two leagues in length and c
and the number of its inhabitants
thousand two hundred. Our autho
ed, that there was not a single hor
and, indeed, it is almost impossible
used in it. This little republic, ir
and comfort seem to reside, is unc
tion of Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, and

To the ambitious, who judge of

erwalden. Here they landed, and walked to veitz, which stands on the slope of a hill, at bottom of two high and rugged rocks. Its is extremely delightful. The church is a magnificent building in the centre of the 1.

embarking at Brunnen, they soon entered hird branch of the lake, or that of Uri, the ery of which is still more grand and impres-

During a navigation of nine miles, the s were so steep and close, that they did not rve above four or five places where a landing ld have been practicable. The rocks are lly composed of stones of the shape and size ricks, so as to appear quite artificial. They to the height of sixty feet, and are frequent- othed with underwood and shrubs.

t Seeliisberg they observed a small chapel, rently inaccessible, and below it the little vil- of Gruti, where the three heroes of Switzer- are said to have taken reciprocal oaths of fiy, when they planned the revolution that set country free.

n the opposite side is a chapel, erected in ho- of William Tell, on the spot where it is he leaped from the boat, in which, he was eying as a prisoner to Kussnacht. It is built a rock, projectng into the lake, under a ing wood ; a situation amid scenes so pecu- striking and awful, as must rouse the most and torpid imagination. On the inside of chapel, are coarsely painted the several ac- of the deliverer of his country. As they viewing them, they observed the counte- es of the watermen glistening with exulta- ; and they related with much spirit and sen- sibility



nd dear that hill which lifts him to the storms :
id as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
ings close and closer to the mother's breast ;
the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
it bind him to his native mountain more.

GOLDSMITH.

ry step they now took was, as it were, on ground : monuments continually occurred pie memorable battles, by which the Swiss d themselves from oppression, and secured ijoyment of their invaluable freedom.

quitting Altdorff, they passed at first gh a fertile grassy plain, in which the pea-were mowing their second crop of hay ; and ut nine miles, began ascending. The road continually along the steep sides of the tains ; and the Reuss in many places entire- up the bottom of the valley, which is ve-tow. They were obliged to pass the river l times over wooden bridges of a single and beheld it tumbling under their feet in els which it had formed through the solid

Innumerable torrents roared down the of the mountains, which in some places bare, in others tufted with wood. The sis and solitude of the forests, the occasion-irrence of verdure ; immense fragments of blended with enormous masses of ice, ren-the scene at once sublime and awful.

y passed the night at Wäsen, a small village, ext morning advanced for some way on a l ascent, through the same romantic coun- before.. Scarcely could they walk a ed yards without crossing several ~~torrents,~~ that



red with pasturage to a considerable height, but capped with snow. Near the middle of this beautiful plain, they turned to the left, and entered the valley of St. Gothard, filled with the ruins of broken mountains, and washed by the rapid and furious Reuss, which rolls through blocks of granite, with irresistible impetuosity.

The valley of St. Gothard is remarkably dreary. It contains no vestige of a human habitation, nor does it produce a single tree. The extremity is bounded by the still ruder and naked rocks of the Eudo, supporting in its hollows, vast masses of snow, while the superb glacier of the Locendro flowers above the adjacent heights.

They took up their lodging at a house inhabited by two Italian friars, from the convent of Cachins at Milan, who afford hospitality to all rangers who pass that horrid track. One of the friars being absent, they were accommodated with his chamber, and after the fatigues of their journey, enjoyed as sound repose as if they had slept in a palace. They were supplied with delicious trout, eggs, milk, butter, and cheese, the produce of the vicinity.

Though it was the middle of summer, the cold was become so intense, from the elevation of the place, that a fire was highly acceptable. They raised a boy at work, who was blowing his

formed by the melted snows of Mt. Titlis, three streams uniting together, that flows from the Furca valley of Leventina, from the great alps, crossing the Alps, traverses Leventina, and falls into the Po.

The Reuss rises from the lake an oblong piece of water, about circumference, embosomed between Petina and Locendro. Taking from this lake, pours through St. Gotthard, and joining in the a branch from the Furca, and a Grisons mountains, flows towards the lake of Leucerne, and from thence into the Po.

Within a day's journey, is the Rhine in the Grisons, and about

few years ago, the elector of Bavaria sent to
riars, who inhabit this dreary spot, several
ometers, thermometers, and other meteorolo-
instruments, from which the following ob-
tions on the atmosphere have been made.

the most extreme degree of cold, the mer-
in Reaumur's thermometer fell 19 deg. be-
he freezing point, or 10 of Fahrenheit. The
est heat was 13, or $61\frac{1}{2}$ of Fahrenheit.

de Luc's barometer never rose higher than
. 1. nor fell lower than 20. 9. 9. In the
that the above observations were made, it
ed on one hundred and eighteen days, rain-
enty-eight, cloudy two hundred and ninety-
, tempest with hail two, thunder and light-
twenty-two, serene days eighty-seven.

king leave of their kind host at St. Gothard,
walked down the valley, and again entered
en at Hopital, where the sublime views
nued to charm the senses.

ing through the small village of Zundorf,
stopped at Realp to refresh. From thence
soon arrived at the extremity of the valley
rseren, when they began ascending a nar-
steep, and rugged path, where a horse, with
dexterity, could barely put one leg before
er. To magnify the danger, the path some-
lay on the edge of a precipice, so craggy
tony, that a false step must have been fatal.
uthor, however, gave full rein to his steed,
erived some safety from this confidence.

length they came to a torrent, which they
l with some difficulty on a plank. A little
arther, they arrived at another, still deeper
more violent, without any bridge; and to in-

had nearly fallen down the precipice; but with some assistance, he got over safe.

Being collected on the other side, they found themselves on a kind of path, but so steep, that it was necessary to dismount, and sufficient strength to make their own way. At length, after a long and dangerous passage through the extreme hazard, they reached the Furca, which receives its name from the number of rugged and forked rocks that form another.

The country round is as dreary as possible. All vegetation seemed to have disappeared, and nothing presented itself to the most astonishing and sublime eye.

Beginning to descend, they followed a narrow path along a stream of water, by the side of which they lay down to a repast of bread, cheese, and wine.

mountains on which they were rising
spread with underwood and herbage ;
cattle were feeding on the heights ; a
contrast to the sterility of the opposite

finishing their banquet, and taking time
to observe the singularity of the scene, they
descended to the bottom of the glacier, where they
saw the Rhone bursting with violence from
the ice, near the huge fragments of a fallen

mountain. In the course of that stream, they pro-
pelled a mountain so steep, that the seven
switchbacks of the road winding along its sides, were
nearly parallel to each other. The Rhone
descended with amazing rapidity through the valley
and fell in successive cataracts.

They had now travelled fifteen miles from Urseren,
without seeing a single dwelling ; but at
length they came in sight of a few cottages on
the side of the Rhone, which announced
the approach to the Vallais. In a short time
a beautiful vale opened to their enchanted
eyes, presenting several scattered villages.

The travellers wished to take up their abode for the
night in a very mean inn, the master of which,
however, offered them a large cheese, told them it was all
fresh milk ; his bread, his fish, and his meat.
As they could find no better fare and more comfortable ac-
commodations than this place supplied, they
continued their journey to Munster, where they arrived late at
night and found good entertainment, for the
people they were in.

On quitting Munster, next morning, they
met by chance a peasant, who, wishing to know

....., one of those Alps w
Vallais from the canton of B
four hours in reaching the sua
parts were pretty fertile, high
of larch and pine, and on the
but lichens and mosses.

From the top of the Grimsel
about two miles, and arrived
surrounded by mountains, on
miserable hovel. Here they wen
the night. They were suppie
cheese, butter, and milk; som
portion of kid, and a boiled mai

The landlord is stationed in th
by the canton of Berne, and he
months, on purpose to receive a
can pay for their accommodat
quits the place, during the three
when the road will

pleasing sight to observe them marching
wards in the same herd, following each
along the broken precipices, and clamber-
p the almost inaccessible rocks *.

The sources of the Aar lie in these mountains.
the hovel, where our traveller lodged, are
lakes that supply water to that impetuous
which rolls from the neighbouring glaciers.
Ioxe walked some way along the side of the
searching for crystals, which are common in
parts, and found pieces of various colours.
ertain that veins of gold and other metals
d in the mountains; and a considerable
ity of gold-dust has been found in the bed
Aar. But perhaps nothing could be more
o the interests of Switzerland, or more ob-
us to the liberties of the people, than the
n influx of wealth, from opening mines of
ecious metals. The industry of every wise
is more estimable than its wealth; and
ness consists rather in an ignorance of wants,
n a capacity of gratifying them.

ough it was the 12th of August, our author
the cold on the Grimsel more piercing than
ld well support, in so much, that it de-
l him of sleep.

wing quitted their wretched abode, they
sed the valley of the Aar, through an un-
n chain of wild, rugged, and uninhabitable

road along this valley was much narrower

ie chamois goat is common on these mountains. They
keep in herds of twenty or thirty, one of which is al-
ationed as sentinel, while the rest are feeding. The
ungiferinus, or reindeer lichen, is a favourite part of its

than

mon impetuosity, and frequently with torrents, ravages the side. They crossed it several times over a single arch. In one place the falling from a considerable height and narrow gulph, and then lost amidst of the forest. The body was considerable, and the perpendicular our author could judge by the eye, one hundred and fifty feet. The scenery was majestic and solemn; rising to a great height on both sides, fringed with pines.

In their way to Meyringen, they passed through forests of beech and pines, and several small villages, which form a contrast with the desolate country left, they entered a beautiful little

Having now visited the sources of the three great rivers in Switzerland, and traced their impetuous progress, through a track of country, in which nature has exhibited the most grand and oft august of her works, our author confesses his inability to describe the impression which the scenes made on his mind. Every river, every stream, mountain, cataract, and precipice is relatively distinguished by an infinite diversity of modifications, and by all the possible forms of beauty or magnificence, of sublimity or horror. These discriminating variations, which cannot escape the most incurious eye, elude every attempt at delineation, and defy the strongest powers both of the pen and the pencil.

Meyringen, to which they were now advanced, a large and neat village, and the capital burgh of Hasliland, a district in the canton of Berne, which enjoys considerable privileges. The people are governed by their own magistrates, and only take an oath of fidelity to the sovereign council of Berne. They are a fine race of men; and seem to possess superior strength and beauty to many of their neighbours. The women are tall and handsome, and wear their fine brown hair in the most bewitching style.

Meyringen stands on the Aar, in a very romantic vale, surrounded by meadows of the most luxuriant vegetation, and dotted with cottages. Close to the village, the torrent of Alp-bach falls from Mount Housli, in two perpendicular cascades, and in such a large volume as to occasion frequent inundations. Near this torrent, another fall of water, called the Dorf-bach, glides gently over the bare rock, and farther on, the Millebach listens through a hanging grove of pines.

ways be taken into consideration.

They left Meyringen on the
and mounted the Sheidec, thrc
forest of beech and pines. Abc
their way, they dismounted, to
Reichenbach, deservedly celebrat
and beauty.

The Reichenbach rises at the
terhorn, and rolls in numerous ca
steep sides of Mount Sheidec, til
the Aar at Meyringen. Its falls
into three parts, each of which
ate features of sublimity or beau
elevation may be about two hund
dicular. The spray, the foam, t
delight and astound.

After having ascended about t
Meyringen, they halted to refresh

were now more serious consequences, the
ervative against their overwhelming force,
er of trees towards the mountains, with
e generality of the villages are furnish-

uing their course at the foot of the
orn, which, in this part, appeared so tall
and perpendicular, as to resemble half of
the pyramid, they conceived it impossible
any scenes could be more rude and ma-
n those before them; but on reaching
f the Sheidec, they burst upon a view,
wildness and horror, exceeded all they
seen.

scent from hence to Grindelwald is gen-
erous. That village, consisting of nu-
etached cottages, exhibits an agreeable
resque scene. Two valleys of ice which
to the plain of Grindelwald, are called
ior and Inferior Glaciers. The former
en the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg;
between the Mettenberg and the Eger-

: 14th of August, they sallied forth, full
ence to view these glaciers. They arriv-
t the bottom of the Inferior, forming a
arch of ice, from whence issued a torrent
water, just melted. This glacier is com-
numerous pyramids, about forty or fifty
, gradually shortening till they terminate
ad surface, broken into deep and wide

lacier is several miles in length, and is
by many, but without reason, to join
er of the Aar. After employing about
two

... another route, they mi
to the Superior Glacier, and
base of the Schreckhorn. Prot
of this circumstance, when i
them out of humour with wh.

Not far from the glacier of
ral kinds of forest trees arrive
near the verge of the ice, ou
strawberries and wild cherries,
zel-nuts, barberries, and mulbe
the valley of Grindelwald is
and produces abundance of gra
turage.

From Grindelwald, they proc
the valley of Lauterbruennen, e
midst of the Alps. The western
valley, from which the Staubach
any other country, be called m
tain: but

bounding mountain, during its whole descent ; the remainder dashes about half way against projection from the rock, and flies off with at violence. The perpendicular height, ascertained by the clergyman, is about nine hundred and thirty feet. When the sun shines in an opposite direction, a small rainbow is reflected ards the bottom of the fall, which diminishes as the spectator approaches.

In looking up to the torrent, quite under the , it resembled a cloud of dust, and from this appearance it takes its name, which means a 'g of *dust*.

Next morning they rode to the extremity of vale, and ascended to the glaciers, which reach from the feet of the Breit-horn and Grossa. After mounting about three hours, they came to a hut inhabited by herdsmen, where they dined on cold chamois and delicious cream. From thence they advanced to the borders of the tiers, entirely surrounded by rugged and almost impassable rocks ; and having contemplated the grand view with rapture and astonishment, returned to their former quarters.

The nearest route, from the charming valley of Lauterbruennen to the baths of Leuk, is across the mountains to Kandersteig ; but this is only passable on foot ; having therefore determined to visit the baths, they took the usual road through a sterile plain, between the lakes of Thun and Ntz.

About two leagues from Lauterbruennen, they crossed at the Aar, and followed its course till it reached the lake of Thun. The body of water is about four leagues long and one broad. The
vol. XVIII. H borders

mount whence travel
mount a rugged asc
are carried in an ar
Our author and frie
horseback, and after
they arrived at the si
a wooden cross mark
lais.

The chain of moun
the canton of Berne
the Gemmi, from the
ing the Vallais, they i
over that fertile countr
Savoy.

The mountain they
places, almost perpendic
been hewn in the hard ro
of the Vallais and a

~~COOKES TRAVELS~~

and cutaneous disorders, these waters are nearly of the same efficacy as those of Bath.

The springs are of different warmths and qualities. According to the most accurate experiments, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, when plunged into the principal source, stood at 115.

The accommodations for the company are very indifferent. Formerly they were tolerably good; but, in 1719, an *avalanche* fell with such impetuosity from a neighbouring glacier upon the village, as to overwhelm the greatest part of the houses and the baths, and to bury many of the inhabitants.

Since that period, no farther attention has been paid to the baths or the accommodations, than barely to render them useful to the sick. Mr. Coxe, contrasting Leuk with Bath, gave his ideas on the advantages which might be derived from improving the former. A sensible gentleman of the Vallais informed him, that it had frequently been in contemplation to erect buildings for the comfortable reception of strangers; but that some persons of great credit and authority opposed all improvements, on a principle similar to the policy of Lycurgus; justly conceiving that a concourse of strangers would only introduce luxury among the inhabitants, and insensibly destroy the simplicity of their manners, at once their pride and their happiness.

From Leuk they travelled to Sion, the capital of the Vallais, through a forest of firs, crossing the Rhone twice in their journey. The Vallais is divided into two districts, the upper and lower. The bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of this track; but his power is now extremely circumscribed, and he



nce, and the Lal
of the merchant
Bernard to Italy.

Having crowded
going from a na
arrived at Pisse V
characteristic beau
to burst from a cle
through pendant il
cular column of wa
high. The volume
elevation not so co
spray, render the eff

Formerly traveller
but some years ago,
down, totally obstru
now carried over the

At the extremity
mountains seem to n
than a passage to the
this spot a... .

This saint was commander of the famous Theban legion, which is recorded to have been massacred by order of the emperor Maximin, for not renouncing Christianity.

A few Roman inscriptions, chiefly sepulchral, and two defaced columns, are the only genuine remains of the antiquity of St. Maurice. It is principally distinguished as being the grand entrance from the canton of Berne into the Vallais. This pass is very narrow, and so strongly fortified by nature, that a handful of men might oppose an army.

The stone bridge over the Rhine is of very bold projection; its span being one hundred and thirty feet.

From hence they travelled to Trient, a village in the road to Mont Blanc and the Alps of Savoy. From the mountain of the Furca, the eastern boundary of the Vallais, two vast ranges of Alps inclose that country. A track, thus entirely encircled by ridges, and consisting of plains, valleys, and hills, must necessarily present many various features. Accordingly, in the Vallais, the traveller is entertained with a quick succession of prospects, as beautiful as they are diversified. Vineyards, rich pasture grounds, covered with cattle, corn, flax, fruit, and forest trees, at intervals even the landscape. This strong and striking contrast between the pastoral and the sublime, the cultivated and the wild, cannot fail to affect the mind with the most pleasing emotions.

The Vallais supplies more than sufficient wine and corn for internal consumption; and the rest is exported. In the plain, where the heat is very intense, harvest is usually finished in July; whereas, in the more elevated parts, barley is the only productive

satisfied with the spontaneity they enjoy her ready bles-
to improve them.

After quitting Trient, the valley, through forests of pine, of a small but impetuous stream which is very rugged, is crossed by crags of a mountain, called the Marmolada. They approached the valley of the Adige, vast mountains and glaciers rising majestically before them.

Mont Blanc is distinguished from the other mountains by a deep mantle of snow which clothes its summit, but reaches down to the way down its sides. To form a comparison, conceive of a gigantic mountain, conceive of a mountain which appears to cover its top and sides with a mantle of snow of a thickness of four thousand feet.

which lie chiefly in the hollows of the mountains, unite at the foot of Mont Blanc, which, according to M. de Luc, is fifteen thousand three hundred and four English feet above the level of sea*; and is uncontestedly the highest mountain of Europe, and probably of the ancient world. Etna is only ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-four feet, and Vesuvius three thousand one hundred; so that the elevation of Mont Blanc exceeds them both united. The Peak of Jersey has been calculated, by Fenillé, at thirteen thousand two hundred and forty-eight feet: the height of the Mountains of the Moon, in America, the Taurus, and the Caucasus, have never been ascertained with any degree of exactitude; there is no reason to suppose that either of them exceed or equal Mont Blanc. The Andes, however, in South America, are unquestionably higher than it.

On the 23d of August, they mounted by the side of the glacier of Bosson to what are called Walls of Ice, forming large ranges of prodigious thickness and solidity, some of which appeared to be one hundred and fifty feet high †. In the glacier, which they crossed without much difficulty, they enjoyed a fine view of the lake of Chamouny.

Sir George Shuckborough makes it fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-two feet, which gives a difference of three hundred and fifty-eight, of little consequence in such an impossible calculation.

* In 1785, these walls no longer existed.

length, for their table. A has since built a wooden l called, from his name, Blair' around them was most magn many of the rocks rose bold some covered with snow, and of the peaks gradually dim summits, and these have obta of Needles. Between these : Ice stretches several leagues the greatest breadth does not

Having refreshed themselve their adventure across the ic was furnished with a long pol and other precautions. The crossing these valleys of ice, mense chasms, some of which able depth.

carcely had they quitted the ice before the lightning began to flash and the thunder to roll, those peals being re-echoed within the hollows of mountains, increased the sublimity of the scene.

After escaping several dangers, and combating many difficulties in this expedition of curiosity, they gained the valley of Chamouny, and returned to their inn, quite drenched with the storm; well pleased with the novelty they had seen. Our author made another excursion from Chamouny to the Couvercle. They arrived at the foot of this mountain, after walking about three miles on the ice. They now ascended by a narrow path, carried along the ridge of the precipice. The scenery around them was so sublime as to banish all ideas of fatigue and apprehension. Having taken some refreshment by the side of the mountain, and the clouds beginning to gather, they were warned to hasten to the top of the Couvercle. From that station they had a view of three stupendous valleys of ice, all uniting in one grand track, called the Glacier de Bois, which stretched under their feet, and was surrounded by rugged needles.

The dead silence which reigned in this place was only interrupted by the bounding of the disengaged chamois, and the cries of alarm which the shepherds gave to warn their tribes.

The Couvercle is a most extraordinary rock, having the appearance of a large irregular building placed on a mountain. The rock is of granite.

Near its bottom they found a bottle, containing the names of two Englishmen, who had proceeded

sure Dick, and the fat
in their return, they w
apprehension; but it
became more tranqui
rounded between ice an
their eyes reposed on a
with gravis and Alpine
the name of the garden
contrast to the surround

The sky appeared a de
been used to behold; a
by a person accustomed to
considerable elevations, I
noon day. They descend
ed their lodging about se
without the least acciden
tishment on the recollect
surpasis imagination . . .

Having quitted the delightful vale of Chamouny, and its magnificent scenery, they continued their route towards Geneva. As they advanced, the mountains gradually diminished, and the several valleys through which they passed, presented more varied features.

Following the course of the sounding Arve, near Salenche, they came to a descent; and on their right hand descried a small lake, whose situation is extremely picturesque. Soon after they entered the plain, which continues almost a perfect level to Geneva.

: Salenche lies at the bottom of a broad valley, which here contracts to a narrow pass. Tradition says, that this little plain was once a lake, and, indeed, its figure and soil seem to justify the opinion.

Not far from Magland, they stopped to admire the cascade of Arpenas, which rushes from an impending rock, with a fall of, at least, one hundred yards perpendicular. It is divided into an almost imperceptible spray; and afterwards collecting itself, trickles down the sides of the mountains in a thousand little streams. The body of water is much more considerable than that at Staubbach, and the fall appeared to our author quite as high.

They next visited the cave of La Balme. Having scrambled along a precipice, they mounted a ladder, and by the aid of the branches of a hazel, growing on the rock, they pulled themselves into a natural cavern, more than a quarter of a mile in length, and forming various ramifications, that led into lofty vaults and spacious openings.

They passed the night at Cluse, and next morning reached Bonneville, standing on the Arve, at



the liberal policy of this government, in receiving strangers, and conferring the burglership upon them, is the more praiseworthy, as it is contrary to the spirit and usage of the Swiss. The weakness of the state, indeed, may render this more necessary, as its very existence depends upon the number and industry of the people.

The reformed doctrines, first preached at Geneva in 1533, owed their final reception and establishment to John Calvin. That celebrated reformer was born at Noyon, in 1509, and being driven from France by the persecutions raised against the Protestants, under Francis I. made his appearance in this city in 1536.

In degrees he prevailed on the government to establish a public academy; but, with singular uninterestedness, declined the offer of being made actual president, and obtained that office for his friend and fellow labourer, Theodore Beza. His new seminary, Calvin, Beza, and others, lectured with such uncommon reputation for success, as attracted students from all quarters.

This is the brightest part of Calvin's character; it was not without its shades; for though he strived against persecution, his spirit was sufficiently mild and tolerant to renounce execution himself. His treatment of Servetus, though it may be palliated, cannot be excused. Nevertheless, the republic of Geneva is, at present, the most tolerating of all the reformed states of Switzerland; it being the only government in this country, that permits the public expression of the Lutheran religion.

To the lovers of literature, Geneva is particularly interesting. Here learning is divested of

than in most cities of Europe. But
it is known, that all are educated at the public academy, where
of citizens are taught under the inspection of magistrates, and at the expence of government.

The citizens enjoy the advantage of free access to the public library. It originated in Bonivard, prior of St. Vincent, who was twice imprisoned for having asserted the independence of the Dukes of Savoy, the independence of which he defended more firmly attached to this place than to any other. In his sufferings he underwent in its defence, he regarded it as his own. He was a principal agent of the reformation, by the gentle and judicious means of instruction; and closed his life with the most fervent labours in favour of Geneva. His valuable manuscripts and books

commendation. These are so well their works, that it is unnecessary to cerning them.

of Geneva and its adjacent territory rly united to the German empire, uncessors of Charlemagne. By degrees der the power of the dukes of Savoy ; he Swiss cantons emancipated themliberty, the Genevans were inspired lorious ardour of independence, and re admitted into the Helvetic conf-

'evolutions, however, have since taken is famous city, and some of them at ate. On such scenes it is unpleasant :. What may be the ultimate situaieva, even at this moment, cannot be ; but we cannot refrain expressing wishes, that it may ever enjoy that li seems so dear to it ; and with the of independence, preserve that veneraigion and morals, without which no ng be prosperous or respectable.

is strongly fortified on the side of Sa- garrison constantly maintained ; but e might guard them from any sudden , would be ineffectual to secure them lute and persevering enemy.

it security, indeed, of the republic, its alliance with the Swiss cantons ; ilousy that the neighbouring powers at seeing it become subject to either. ne only state in Switzerland that has companies in any foreign service, wife- ing the enlisting of mercenaries in of its territory.

man's name is a standing jest to
Of the Pays de Vaud all trav-
rapture, particularly of that di-
ders on the lake of Geneva. In-
can be more delightful, more po-
resque. It chiefly belongs to Be-

They passed through Noyo
Equestris Noiodunum, which I
doubted vestiges of its antiquity.
forms a beautiful curve, to which
where he mentions the army of
its borders.

They strike their tents, and quit the
Of Lemar's Lake.

Morges, situated at the extre-
ful bay, is the finest town in the
environs are extremely pleasant
~~the lake side in particular~~.

~~some places, two passengers ascend and descend
steps; but such is the beauty of the situation,
at these inconveniences are disregarded.~~ This
town contains about seven thousand inhabitants.

~~is governed by its own magistrates; has its
own courts of justice; and what is most singular,
ie citizens who possess houses in the principal
street, enjoy the privilege of pronouncing sen-
tence in criminal causes.~~ The sovereignty of
Lausanne, however, belongs to Berne.

Here is an academy for the students of this
country. Professors in every science are appoint-
ed by government; and there is a tolerable li-
brary for public use.

The church of Lausanne, formerly the cathe-
ral, is a magnificent Gothic pile, standing on
the most elevated part of the town. In it are
the sepulchres of Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy,
styled the Solomon of his age, and of several
other distinguished persons. Amadeus exhibited
the rare instance of a man twice abdicating the
emp of sovereignty, and returning to a private
ation. He is best known, however, by the
ame of the Anti-pope Felix V.

~~The Roman antiquities, found in almost every
part of Switzerland, are too numerous to be no-~~

intimated the vicinity.

The castle of Chillon
pile, with several round
is built on a rock in the
with the land by means
vaults are very fine; an
pillars are in the true Go

This castle was wrested
Savoy, by the Swiss in 1536,
below the level of the lake
Bonivard, the intrepid asse-
pendence. He had been in
Savoyards six years; and
his narrow limits, had won

About half a league from
small town at the extremity
Geneva to this place, along
the lake. is a...¹

utiful laburnums, and the cornelian cherry frequent here in a wild state.

Between Aigle and Bex is a most enchanting w of the castle of St. Tryphon, on the summit a lofty, insulated rock, in the middle of the in. Our author was informed it was built of rble, and as a beautiful black species is found y near, this may be easily credited.

Bex is a small town, at the foot of the moun- ns, five miles from the salt works of Bevieux. tween those two places the larch grows in great undance. This is the immortale lignum of the man naturalist. The chesnut woods are also y extensive.

On their arrival at the salt springs, they equip- d themselves in a proper dres, and went into mountain, about three thousand feet, almost risontally. The passage is about six feet high, I four broad, and is hewn out of a black rock, ned with white gypsum.

The salt is obtained from springs found within olid rock, which is perforated at a great ex- ice. The strongest brine yields twenty-eight inds of salt per hundred weight; but in general produce is much less.

Near these springs are several warm sources, ngly impregnated with sulphur, some of ich also contain a mixture of salt, and will ne, if a lighted candle be put into the pipe ough which they flow.

After proceeding in this subterraneous passage ze quarters of a mile, Mr. Coxe observed a at wheel of thirty-five feet diameter, which es to raise the brine from the depth of more n seventy feet. From this place is a shaft ee hundred feet high, for the purpose of ad- ting fresh air.

- P 145 AT AUGUST 21

ductive than those of Beviers,
much whiter and heavier, and
a higher price.

These salt works, the only ones
scarcely supply a twelfth of the
the cantons. The remainder
France, which is obliged, by the
article at a moderate price. The
of common salt in Switzerland
per pound.

The chain of mountains called
parts of the Pays de Vaud, form
valleys, much frequented by them,
which, not the least remarkable,
the lake of Joux, on the top of
branch of the Jura. This valley
neat and well-peopled villages, a
chequered with wood, arable, and
It is washed by two picturesque
of which is named from the
smaller :- "

... vale contains about three thousand inhabitants, who are remarkably industrious; one are watchmakers; but the greatest part are employed in polishing crystals, granites, and marbles. In the small village of Pont, where our vellers lodged, the greatest part of the inhabitants bore the surname of Rochat, and were all sprung from the same ancestor.

From Romain Motier to Orbe, they passed over a beautiful and picturesque country. Orbe, according to antiquarians, was the most ancient and powerful town of all Helvetia. It was called Urbs, by way of pre-eminence; but no remains of its ancient splendor now exist. Some antiquifications, an old castle, and a round tower, though not works of modern times, are probably remote from the era of Roman grandeur.

The situation of Orbe is very romantic, and its environs are no less delightful. In this town Coxe mentions a surgeon, of the name of Jael, eminent for curing distortions of the human frame, and who enjoys the protection of government. No institution can be more honourable or useful, and the success that attends this gentleman's practice, shews how well he deserves public confidence.

The castle of St. Barthelemy, about three miles from Orbe, is one of the most charming spots in the land. It stands near the high road from Yverdun to Yverdun, and commands a prospect of a fertile and well wooded country, gently sloping into hill and dale; besides including the distant landscapes of the Alps of St. Bernard and Mont Blanc.

From this castle they descended into the plain which leads to the lake of Yverdun. Within a

The lake of Yverdun
from south to north, abc
and in some places ne
shores near Yverdun a
houses.

Skirting this fine lake
to Granson, the scene of
which Charles the Bold,
defeated by the Swiss in 1.
is most charmingly varie
hence to Neufchatel, they
Swiss friends at Colombier,
manner.

After dinner, some mus
performed the Renz de vach
which was forbidden to be
Swiss troops in the French f
ed such tender recollections
their native country, as often
melancholy, or occasioned

enjoy what is natural with the most exquisite relish.

The inhabitants of mountainous countries have been observed to be most subject to the maladie du pays, from the general similarity of manners that prevail in such situations. Accordingly the Scotch Highlander, the Biscayan, and the Swiss, when absent from their country, are peculiarly apt to be affected with every circumstance that recalls it to their mind.

Neufchatel contains about three thousand inhabitants. It is partly seated on the little plain between the lake and Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. At the commencement of the present century, trade was almost unknown here, or rather it was proscribed, as being degrading; but this senseless prejudice is now nearly abolished. Excellent wine begins to be exported from the neighbouring vineyards; and manufactures of printed linens and cottons have been established with success.

As a proof that a spirit of improvement is rapidly increasing here, several public works have been executed at an expence far exceeding the revenue of this little state. But Neufchatel has met with a most munificent benefactor in the person of David Pury, late banker of the court at Lisbon, which enables it to engage in great undertakings.

This gentleman was a native of Neufchatel, and was born in 1709. After receiving a moderate education, he passed an apprenticeship at Geneva, and from thence he came to London, where he was engaged as clerk to an eminent jeweller; and soon acquired a facility and accuracy in valuing diamonds at sight.

or nearly two hundred ~~country~~
He died in 1785; a
countrymen had obtained
sia the title of baron in h
ingular modesty, that he
tizens of Neufchatel, how
our to his memory, have
this generous benefactor it
in which government affer
a marble bust of him to
town-house, built principal

From Neufchatel, our tra
able excursion into the neig
They passed through Valler
district of the same name,
with a castle. About mid-d
Chaux de Fond, from whe
to Locle, throung -

Not many years ago, the greatest part of these valleys was almost one continued forest; but trade and manufacture have happily changed the scene into flourishing villages and fertile pastures. Besides the natural effect of frequent and early marriages, the result of every subsistence and certain provision for their children, as soon as they are able to work, every stranger, who brings a certificate of his good behaviour, is at liberty to settle and to follow any trade without the least restriction. Here no apprenticeship is necessary; nothing is contraband; and industry exerts herself untaxed.

The origin of watchmaking in these parts, as related by M. Osterwald, the historiographer of these mountains, is extremely curious. In 1679 one of the inhabitants brought a watch from London, which being out of order, he intrusted it to Daniel John Richard of La Sagne. Richard after examining the mechanism with great attention, determined to attempt making a watch from the model before him; but being in want of every instrument, and having nothing but his own genius to direct him, he spent a whole year in finishing the necessary tools, and in six months more produced a complete watch.

But his persevering industry did not stop here; he took a visit to Geneva, where he gained considerable information in his adopted art. For some time he was the only watchmaker in these parts; but business increasing, he instructed several associates; and towards the beginning of the present century, he removed to Locle, where he died in 1741, leaving five sons, who followed their father's profession.

The knowledge and practice of the art gradually

ages every substance
children, as soon as
stranger, who brings a cer-
tain liberty to settle,
nay, without the least restric-
tion, as it is necessary; no-
industry exerts herself

in these parts, as
historiographer of
various. In 1679,
at a watch from
Saguenay. Richard,
with great atten-
tion a watch
being in want
nothing but his

of
ev

ark, every stranger, who brings
good behaviour, is at liberty to settle,
any trade without the least restric-
tion ; apprenticeship is necessary ; no-
body can leave his master's service
but by his master's permission.

in these parts, as
historiographer of
various. In 1679,
ht a watch from
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with great atten-
making a watch
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ols, and in 1
fine watch.

did in her
ec
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"...what invincible genius is
the polish of their manners or
for strangers to visit them".

The rock which forms the
chiefly calcareous : and perhaps
in Europe where so many poor &
rude plants are to be found. No-
tior, observed a ridge of hills, of
stones, bearing the impression

In returning, they enjoyed a
prospect of the lakes of Neuchâtel
Morat, with the high and rugged
stretching from the cautions of I-
burgh, as far as the Vallais and
of Chablais.

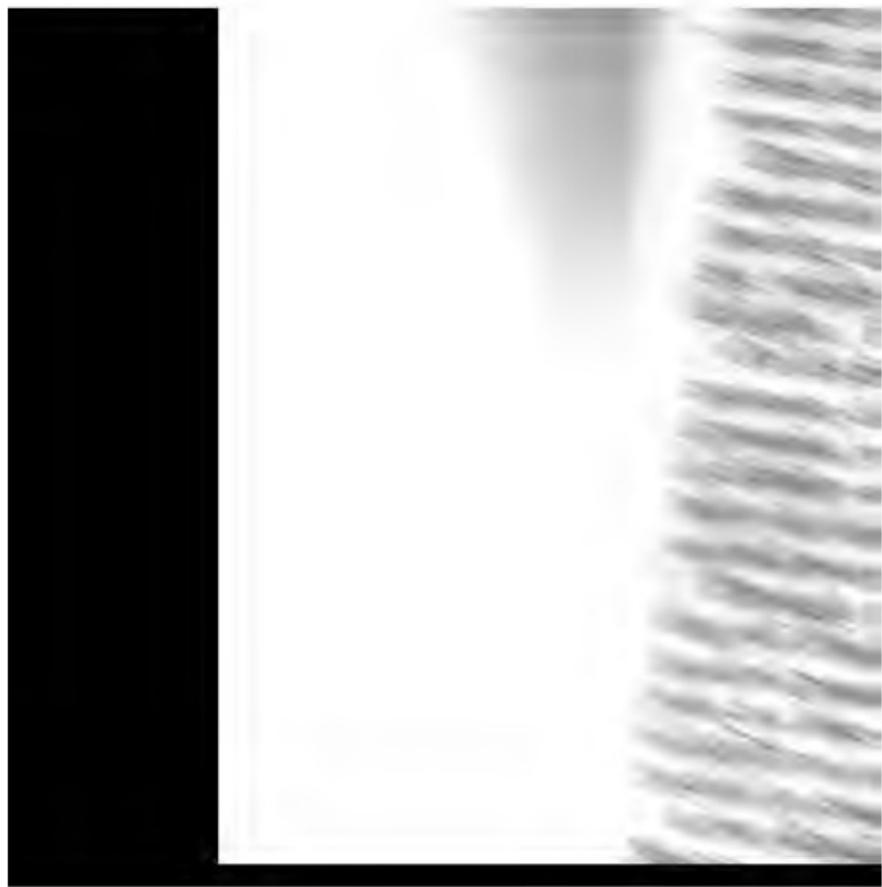
" Such perfect ease and plea-
sure " reign throughout these n-
I scarcely saw one object of poor
effects of industry, under a mild
government. It is of these valle
inhabitants, that R..."

death of the duchess of Nemours, in sovereignty of Neufchatel and Vallenue vacant; and being claimed by Frederick of Prussia, as heir to the prince of his right was acknowledged by the states untry. Since that time the sovereignty ined in the Prussian crown; but by the on it is very limited; and the people onsider their connection with Switzerland amount to every other obligation.

; the absence of the prince, he is repre-
y a governor of his own appointing;
ys considerable honours; but is extreme-
l in his authority. Indeed freedom and
ence are no where more largely the lot
ople, than in this appendage of the Prus-
archy.

her visit to this country, our author pro-
rom Pontarlier, in Burgundy, towards
el. Having passed the castle of Joux,
ne to the line of separation between
nd and France, and mounting an emi-
oked down on the beautiful valley of

; descended to St. Sulpice, they visited
e of the Reuss, which issues at the foot
in five copious springs, and soon form-
ge body of water, winds through the
and romantic valley of Travers. In
; this, it was impossible for travellers of
; not to pay a visit to Moitier Travers,
illustrious by the residence of Rousseau,
g first driven from Geneva, and after-
m Yverdun, found a refuge from civil-
ous persecution in this sequestered val-
ley.



ulty. On the other hand, it is maintained, his house-keeper, whom he afterwards mar- working upon the fears of a jealous and ir- e mind, made him conceive apprehensions ersonal injury from the inhabitants, with n she was disgusted, and induced him to : his escape.

This story seems, however, to be trumped up, ve the credit of the natives from the infamy rsecution ; but the fact is, the scepticism of leau had raised a party against him, and he even summoned before the consistory to an- for his opinions. The king of Prussia was er solicited, by the council of state of Neuf- l, to condemn one of his publications ; Frederic, in an answer which does equal ur to his head and his heart, while he per- ed them to use any precautions that might to prevent the spreading of sceptical opini- /et wisely forbade all persecution, and ensur- Rousseau a secure retreat at Moitier. Be- his majesty's goodness, however, was known, ther found or fancied cause for alarm, and refuge in the island of St. Peter.

This, which is now sometimes called Rousseau's i, lies towards the southern extremity of the of Bienne. A large farm house, formerly a ent, is the only habitation it contains, and in ments of this, the philosopher took up his ng for two months.

The whole island is well wooded, and contains able walks, though it is not more than two in circumference. Amidst these solitary s and walks, Rousseau used to spend his time out any apparent object, indulging solely hisious reveries.

in this island, must appear to those who resources in their own minds, Rousseau patiates on his felicity in this situation : remarked," says he, " during the vicissitudes long life, that the most delightful enjoyments the most rapturous pleasures, are not, upon reflection, those with which I am most Such fleeting moments of passion and desire however rapturous, are, from their very but thinly scattered in the path of life are too rare and rapid to constitute a fixed and the happiness which my heart regret composed of fugitive instants, but consists simple and permanent state, without rapt duration of which increases the charm finds supreme felicity."

Fortune, however, which seemed to take light in harassing Rousseau, did not long him to enjoy his delicious emotions in this He soon received an order from the gove
- 60 -

rest every feeling mind, he reluctantly island.

way to Morat and Avenches, they river Thiele, which issuing from the Ufchatel, discharges itself into that of

a bailliage belonging to Berne and and is pleasantly situated on the edge lake, in the midst of a well cultivated leenvirons are uncommonly delightful. ce is celebrated for the obstinate siege against Charles the Bold, which was a battle, fought in the vicinity, in his famous engagement the Duke was his whole army almost entirely de- he confederate troops of Switzerland. rom the town, and adjoining to the s an existing monument of this vic- a square building, filled with the : Burgundian soldiers, who were slain edge from the quantity of these bones, of the slaughtered must have been

, the principal burgh of a bailliage in Vaud, has occasioned much contro- given rise to many conjectures among s. Some contend, that it was the ca- Helvetia; but however this may be, as n equivocal expression of Tacitus, cer- at it was formerly a very considerable the dominion of the Romans.

If the ancient walls appear to have en- ce near five miles in circumference.

town occupies but a very inconsider- this ground; the remainder is covered elds and meadows. One of the ancient

towers

considerable time, was government sensible
value of these antiquities.

This Mosaic, which was the floor of an
bath, is sixty feet long and forty broad.
neral form is perfect; and, though several
are broken and lost, yet the configuration
whole may easily be traced.

From thence they were conducted to the
of an ancient amphitheatre, within the
the bailiff's garden. The general form
of this building are tolerably perfect, as a
of the enclosing brick walls. The diameter
the arena is about eighty yards. Under
partly built of Roman materials, is a cell, in
the animals were probably let loose.
outside are still to be seen the remains
dens; and the walls appear to have been
nally adorned with sculpture.

Not far from the amphitheatre stands
column of white marble, about fifty feet
composed of large masses, closely joined &

COKE'S TRAVELS.

out a mile from Avenches, where the Northampton long resided, and where is the village of Coppet. Near this he remains of a small aqueduct, which traced to the east side of the town. Outlets, or a continuation of this, are to in different directions, even to the distant leagues.

burgh, the next place which falls under author's description, enjoys one of the most beautiful, and, certainly, one of the most pictorial situations in Switzerland. It stands partly on small plain, partly on bold acclivities, on a of rugged rocks, half encircled by the Sane; so wholly hid by the circumjacent hills, the view of the whole town bursts at once on the eye from the impending eminence.

The fortifications enclose a circumference of four miles, within which space is a singular mixture of houses, rocks, thickets and meadows, changing instantly from wild to agreeable, from the scenes, to the solitude of retirement.

On either side, the descent to the town is extremely bold; and in one place, the streets even pass over the roofs of the houses. Many of the edifices are built on the seats of an amphitheatre; and mounting the edge of the precipice in such a manner as would turn a weak head giddy to look

at the Pont Neuf, however, is the most extraordinary point of view. From hence, part of the town appears absolutely inaccessible. Those who are fond of the wild and romantic, will not fail to visit the Moulin de la Motte, and the Goteron. The Moulin is a miller's house, situated in the midst of an impending rock.

artisans inhabiting the town, or the adjoining district. The latter enjoy the right of appointing the advoys from a certain number of estates, and of annually confirming the said trustees; but the supreme authority rests absolute in the council, supplied by a limited number of patrician families; consequently, the government is, in the strictest sense, aristocratical*. In their route from hence to Berne, they made a circuit, to the village of Neunegg, in order to see a hermitage about a mile from Fribburgh, which has been highly extolled by travellers, on account of its singularity. It is built in the solid rock; and its chief curiosity lies in its being the work of two men, who spent a great part of their time in laborious toils.

The situation of this hermitage is beautiful. The rock in which it is cut overhangs the Sancets of several apartments, hewed in the side of the mountain. One room is ninety feet long and twenty broad: the spire of the chapel, if it may be so called, is eighty feet high, and the chimney of the kitchen ninety. The present hermit is a German, and with him lives an old soldier. The entrance into Berne strikes a traveller by its singular neatness and beauty. The principal streets are broad and long, and gently winding. The houses are mostly uniform, built of a light stone, upon arcades. Through the middle of the street runs a lively stream of the clear-

* Mr. Coxe first published his letters on Switzerland, in 1792. The government of Fribburgh has undergone very important alterations; and many grievances, which the popular party labour under, are redressed.

ills, lawns, wood, and
rapidly below, and an a
snow-clad Alps bounds

According to the nat
built by Berchtold V. c
was from its foundation
year 1353, it acceded to
tracy, and possessed such p
obtain the second rank an
Its domains now form nea
land, and about a fourth of
It contains about one hund
sand souls, exclusive of th
capital. The reformed re
braced, and permanently es

This canton is divided
the Pays de Vaud and the t
of which has its treasurer a
resident in the capital.

At Berne, society :-
foreigners

ren. English country dances are frequently introduced; but a species of allemande is the favourite dance of the natives. The parties arrange themselves in distinct couples, and follow each other in a circular direction, each gentleman whirling his partner with great velocity.

The life and spirit of those dances are astonishing, and can never be conceived by such as have not seen them. The gaiety of these parties is more enlivened, during the summer months, the company resorting to a garden near the town, where they dance under an open pavilion, rural festivity.

Little trade is carried on here; though some manufactures have been established. The nobles, who enjoy any influence in public affairs, shrink it degrading to engage in any branch of commerce.

One general advantage, however, attends this anti-commercial spirit; for the members of government, not being interested in laying any restrictions on trade, do not, as at Zuric and Basle, confine the exclusive right of establishing manufactures to the burghers of the capital; but prudently extend that permission to all their subjects, without distinction of rank or place. Hence the comfortable state, and even the wealth, of the peasantry in the canton of Berne.

It deserves remark, that the lower classes, who have acquired opulence by manufactures, seldom quit their situation; and seem not only extremely attached to their country, but to their own mode of life, which they neither wish to vary themselves, nor to bring up their families with a prospect of doing.

The public buildings are constructed in a noble style
I. 3

ral, and well applied
clean, and airy; and
tablishment for furni
with a meal and a loc
departure. If sick o
tained till their recove

The house of corre^c
ulated; and separate
men and the women. I
fined for smaller offence.
and are entirely kept ap
quents. Both are consta
ing the streets, and oth
At other times they are t
and are instructed in va
keep them from the da
crimes, when they regair
means, the expence of the
supported; and an hone
those who would other
noxions.

The public library contains about twenty thousand volumes, a cabinet of Swiss coins and medals, and many curious manuscripts. Of these A. Sinner, a man of great erudition, has published a descriptive catalogue.

Learning, however, is not so universally encouraged as in other states; but the government seems to be sensible of this defect, and is taking effectual steps to remedy it.

A society for the promotion of physics, and natural history in general, and that of Switzerland in particular, has lately been established. The members have formed a regular correspondence with the literati throughout Europe; and are ready to answer the enquiries of foreign naturalists, who wish for local information.

The sovereign power resides in the great council of two hundred. The authority with which they are invested is, in some respects, the most absolute and uncontrolled of any among the aristocratical states of Switzerland; but there are various checks and modifications, which allow sufficient protection to civil liberty.

The executive powers of government are delegated by this sovereign council to the senate, chosen from their own body: the former assembles ordinarily thrice a week, and extraordinarily upon emergencies; the senate every day, except Sundays.

The senate, comprising the two advoys, or chiefs of the republic, is composed of twenty-seven members; and from this select body is drawn the principal magistrates of the commonwealth.

At Easter, the reigning adoyer delivers up his authority, in full council, to his colleague. The adoyer in office sits on an elevated seat, under a canopy.

The canton of Berne .
number of districts, calle
bailiffs are chosen from
and these posts being the
disposal of government, a
ambition.

The several bailiffs are i
reign power in their respe
enforce the execution of ed
revenue, act as justices of
judges in civil and criminal
there is any local jurisdiction
ever, in most cases, lies to th

Although there are no
Switzerland, yet, in many
especially in Berne, the mili
regulations, and can be after
warning. Every male, at t
enrolled ; and about one-thi
ber are distributed into regi

Every man

COXE'S TRAVELS.

the regiments are occasionally exercised by
trained soldiers, commissioned for that purpose.

A certain number of regiments being thus
ways in preparation, signals are fixed on the
elevated spots, for assembling them in parti-
cular districts, where they receive marching orders.

Berne has hitherto produced but few men
distinguished literary talents; but has establish-
ed her glory, in being the birth-place of Haller, w.
is himself a host. This great man, known in
his works wherever science has been cultivated,
was born in 1708, and after passing through
many honourable employments, and producing a
number of valuable publications, quitted this
transitory scene in 1777, in the seventieth year of
his age. He wrote, with equal facility, the Ger-
man, French, and Latin tongues; and was so
well acquainted with all the European languages,
except the Russian, Polish, and Hungarian, as to
converse with the natives in their respective
idioms.

A person, who was well acquainted with him,
says, " he possessed a fundamental knowledge of
natural history; was well read in history, both
ancient and modern, universal and particular;
and uncommonly well versed in the state of agri-
culture, manufactures, trade, population, litera-
ture, and languages of the respective nations of
Europe. He had read with attention, the most
remarkable voyages and travels; and was parti-
cularly conversant in modern discoveries, which
he used to illustrate the geography of the globe. He
had even perused many thousand novels and plays;
possessed such a retentive memory, that he
could detail their contents with the utmost preci-
sion."

you with g
cessary, and he preser
ving you sensibility.
fect, I would below c
which flies at the ap
inferior to genius in :
superior in regard to o

M. Wytttenbach, one
possesses a curious cabin
contains several thousand
a large number of Alpine
riety of fossils, stones, a
insects, and drawings.
was most pleased with th
comprehending those obj
which in any degree influ
arts and trades. On this i
has published a dissertat
Economical Society at Be

This ample collection
from mere moti:-

to

Thun. It runs through an agreeable country, winds through fertile meadows, enriched with dark forests of pine and fir, and occasional groves of beech and oak ; while the cattle browsling on the slopes, add to the animation of the scene.

The comfortable state of the inhabitants is visible from the cultivation of the grounds, the number and neatness of the cottages and farm-houses, and other rural embellishments.

Thun lies about twelve miles from Berne, and occupies the bottom and brow of a hill, on both sides the Aar. It contains about one thousand two hundred inhabitants, and enjoys considerable immunities. The people employ themselves in carding and spinning silk, for the manufactories of Basle.

To the north-east stands, on an eminence, the church and castle. From the windows of the latter, which is the residence of the bailiff, our author enjoyed one of the finest and most extensive views of Switzerland. Below lies the town, standing in a rich plain, bounded by a chain of hills, clothed with firs, which extend from Berne to the mountain Nies. To the east is a small ridge covered with vines and trees ; and to the south-east part of the lake of Thun, bounded by hills rising to the Alps of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

From Thun, Mr. Coxe returned about six miles to the village of Maflic, where he quitted the high road, and passed through pleasant fields and thickets, interspersed with cottages. After travelling about an hour and a half, he entered the road which leads from Berne to Langenau, and ascending to the village of Worbe, passed an agreeable day with an amiable family that had give

d'Erlach, was lodged in
M. Langhans, a clergym
man of uncommon bea
on Easter eve.

Struck with the season
by the recollection of he
with the afflictions of he
conceived, and in due tin
five monument. It is pl
church, sunk into the pav
covered with two foldin
are opened, a grave stone i
ed into three parts, throu
vered the figure of a wom
a shroud. She is represen
the resurrection. With t
gently raising that portion
stone that lies over her he
holds a naked infant, strug
infant to emancipate itself

materials; for such a beautiful and affecting design deserves to last till the end of time. Indeed, the fine mausoleum, by the same sculptor, to the memory of Count d'Erlach, scarcely attracts a momentary attention; while this simple grave-stone melts every heart of sensibility.

At Langenau our traveller paid a visit to a very famous Swiss quack, named Michael Schuppach, whose sagacity in discovering the seat of disorders, and applying suitable remedies, have gained him wonderful celebrity.

On their arrival at his house, they found the doctor in his apartment, surrounded by several peasants, who were consulting him on their respective complaints, each with a phial of urine, by which this medical sage pretends to judge of the state of the patient.

He was extremely corpulent, with a penetrating eye, and good humoured aspect. He was formerly a village surgeon, has a slight knowledge of anatomy, and is tolerably versed in botany and chemistry. His acquaintance with the theory of physic is said to be inconsiderable; but he derives great facility from his very extensive practice, yet he never stirs a quarter of a mile from his own house.

The doctor possesses many excellent qualities; humane and charitable to the highest degree, he not only furnishes the indigent, who consult him, with medicine gratis, but generally makes them a present of money besides; and he always appropriates a certain portion of his gains to the poor of his parish.

His wife and grand daughters are dressed like the peasantry of the country, and he has shewn his good sense in giving the latter a plain education.

ing his medicines, for which reason, at
husband's disinterestedness; she receives
presents from such as benefit by his ad-

The family sit down to table round
twelve o'clock. There are always some
of the party, consisting, not only of per-
travellers, attracted by curiosity. To all
gives a kind and a hospitable reception.
the benevolence of his character, his
good humour, and the happiness he
to diffuse around him, give a charm
ertainment, and render the simplest :
ing.

This singular man is often employed
twelve hours a day in his profession. I
consulted him out of curiosity, and was
he had no occasion for any thing, but
drink well, to dance, to be merry, and
moderate exercise*.

It being Langenau fair, when Mr.

large brown cloth jacket, without sleeves, with repuffed breeches of ticking. The women, who remarkably handsome, wore their hair plaited in tresses, with the riband hanging down to the waist; a flat, plain, straw hat; a red brown cloth jacket, without sleeves; a black blue petticoat, bordered with red, scarcely showing below the knees; and red stockings with black clocks. Their shifts were of very fine linen, and fastened close round the neck by a black collar, with red ornaments. The better sort wore silver chains between the shoulders, brought over each arm, and fastened beneath the bosom. Taking leave of the hospitable Dr. Schupph, Mr. Coxe set out from Langenau, in order to proceed to Avignon, on a visit to the Abbé de Cœ, author of the Life of Petrarch. A senator Soleure offered him a place in his carriage as far as Berne, which he thankfully accepted, and fitted by this casual interview with an intelligent and worthy man.

Next day he repassed through Morat and Enches, and slept at Payerne, a town in the district of Berne. On the bridge over the Broye, this place, is an ancient Roman inscription, which, as our author was attempting to decypher, a plain looking man accosted him, and observed, that he had often tried to make out the inscription, but without success. "Give me a page of it in Latin," said he, "and I will translate it from beginning to end; but for these N's I's and L's, I can't know what to make of them."

His next stage was Monden, a handiome town, the principal burgh of a bailliage of the same name, and formerly the capital of that part of Pays de Vaud, which belonged to Savoy.

... a variety of govtic and delightful track; was the Helvetic union con the Swiss been actuated that since the complete general confederacy, they h with a foreign enemy, and few civil commotions. Perh ed tranquillity is unique in th

The happiness, however, c peace, has neither broken th ed the arm of the Swiss. Th ly trained to martial exercis ble number of well-discipline employed in foreign service mabs of the people are enrolled regularly exercised. By these pable of collecting a very i forces, which would prove a against an invading enemy.

other states of Europe
Literature

ixed, a spirit of liberty pervades and actuates several constitutions; and the property of the subject is guarded against every species of violation.

There is certainly, however, a considerable defect in the criminal jurisprudence of the country; for though the Caroline code forms the basis of the penal laws, too much latitude is allowed to the respective judges; who are less governed by written law, than by the common principles of equity.

The prisons now begin to be under excellent regulations; but that disgrace to sense and reason, the trial by torture, is not yet universally exploded. It is, however, wearing out by degrees; in some states it is abolished by express laws; and in none do the magistrates defend its practice, though it is not formally abandoned.

Learning is more generally diffused among the protestant, than the Catholic states; but in both, man of letters will find abundant opportunities gratifying his researches, and improving his knowledge. To the natural philosopher, Switzerland will afford an inexhaustible source of information and entertainment, as well from the great variety of physical curiosities, so plentifully spread over the country, as from the number of persons eminently skilled in that branch of science. Indeed, in every town, and almost every village, the curious traveller will meet with collections worthy of his attention.

With respect to agriculture, there are few countries where the effects of persevering industry, are more conspicuous. A traveller cannot pass the immense chains of hills and mountains, which intersect this country, without being de-

— to render his tour
cluding the country of the
ly, leaving Milan, in July 1
Como, the birth-place of I
which honour the natives at
therefore they have placed it
on the outside of the church,
bearing date in 1499.

Como is pleasantly situated
inclosed by fertile hills, on the
ty of the lake of the same nam
ed by a wall strengthened with
ed by a conical eminence, or
ruins of an ancient castle. The
built of stone, and the cathed
edifice, of white marble, dug fr
ing quarries.

From Como he made an exc
fio, one of the Italian bailliages
Swiss cantons. These bailliages
drisio and Balerna.

extremely fertile in vines, corn, and pasture, and yields a great quantity of excellent silk.

On his return to Como, he embarked on the lake, the banks of which are richly wooded, and studded with villages and country seats.

After an hour's rowing, they came to Plinania, remarkable for a singular fountain, mentioned by Pliny. It bursts from a rock, close to a villa belonging to a Milanese nobleman, and falls in natural cascades into the lake.

This spring ebbs and flows thrice a day with amazing regularity, except in stormy weather. On being almost dry, it gradually rises, till it becomes a considerable stream; and then as gradually subsides, till the period of its swell returns. The original passage, in which Pliny describes its ebb and flow, is written upon the wall of an adjoining apartment.

Having satisfied his curiosity here, he proceeded to Clarice, where he passed the night; and embarking again upon the lake, was overtaken by a violent thunder storm, to escape which they landed on the western side, at a small village.

The lake of Como is about thirty-six miles long, and two or three broad. Its navigation is occasionally dangerous, from the eddy between the mountains that enclose it.

The storm subsiding, they proceeded to Bellano, situated at the foot of a lofty precipice, rent from top to bottom by a chasm, through which a rapid torrent forces its way. A bridge is thrown across, from whence the spectator looks down with terror into the gulph below.

They next proceeded to Domasio, in order to gain permission of the governor to visit Forte Antenates, which he very politely granted. A lit-

arrived at the bottom of
Fort Fuentes, which, in
century, was so celebrated
of Europe.

It is built on an island
and a half from the nearest
miles from the borders
completely commands the
which leads into the Val-
tions are very strong ; the
now do duty in the place,
A peasant and his wife,
for a year, had been con-
ague, from the pestilential
below.

The view from the fort
picturesque, including the
Adda, the lake of Como &
fully encircled with nun-
bered stages.

wild and magnificent, surrounded as it is with barren, craggy rocks, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow.

Having procured some horses at Riva, they proceeded to Chiavenna, by moon-light. They found the villages almost entirely deserted, and the inhabitants withdrawn to the mountains, on account of the pestilential air. Indeed no other proof of its insalubrity is necessary, than the livid and wan appearance of the few natives that they saw by the way in this track.

Next morning they took an excursion to the site of Plurs, which was totally overwhelmed by the fall of Mont Conto in 1618. It was then a large and flourishing town, containing about one thousand five hundred inhabitants. The valley in which it was situated is very narrow; and the whole town was involved in one undistinguished ruin. It is said that the cloud of dust and rubbish was so great, as to cover the heavens like smoke to a considerable distance; and that the torrent Maira ceased to flow by Chiavenna for an hour, which spread such an alarm among the inhabitants, that they precipitately fled to the mountains.

Mr. Coxe walked over the spot where Plurs was built. Very few of the ruins are now to be seen, though dead bodies and household utensils are frequently dug up.

In the vicinity, stone vessels are still made, and much used as kitchen utensils. Pliny mentions this manufacture under the denomination of lapis comensis.

From Plurs they continued along the valley of Santa Croce, and entered the country of the Grisons,

peasants in
abitants amounts to a
dred. They constit
league of God's Ho
independent commu
cratrical form of gove

Each community i
which the sovereign p
male at the age of eig

In civil causes the la
in criminal, the podes
are punished with grea
sion or alleviation is e
who generally take a co
the rich, and suffer the
cree of the law.

The road through Preg
riages, but is very indii
passed through several v
which are of stone, plaster

Beyond Bondo, the

They stopped at a kind of an inn, where the landlord and his family spoke a kind of Italian jargon. A little farther, they entered Upper Engadina, where Romansh is the general tongue. These two languages are totally different.

Siglio, from which issues the river Inn, is a lake of about five miles in circumference, and is finely situated between high perpendicular rocks. The little plains, or valleys, on its banks, produce fine hay, which, at this season was mowing.

At Silva Piana, Mr. Coxe endeavoured to converse with the inhabitants; but could scarcely comprehend their meaning. He attended divine worship in the Romansh tongue, but was little edified by what he could not understand. The sermon was about an hour long; the prayers were very short; and the girls sung psalms, some of them with delightful voices.

St. Maurice, or Morezzo, is agreeably seated on the side of a hill, and overlooks a small lake, bounded by rising banks, and studded with woods and pasture. It is a village of Upper Engadina, and is celebrated for its mineral waters, of sovereign efficacy in curing various disorders. Lodging houses are erected for the accommodation of the sick, and in one of them, our author took up his abode. Here he met with a clergyman of Lower Engadina, whom he soon discovered to be an intelligent man.

In talking with him on the state of religion, among the reformed part of the Grisons, and particularly respecting the Pietists, a new sect, he found that the latter somewhat resembled the Methodists, in exalting faith above good works. They condemn all diversions, card-playing, and assemblies, as criminal; fancy visions, enjoy supernatura

In these parts, the
jar, and not unbenton
or blue jacket, with r
white petticoats; a fin
ned with gold or sil
white lace border hang

From St. Maurice, a
sion to the Julian colour
poses to have been ere
order to mark the limit
asserts that *Nec plus ultra,*
nos, are inscribed upon th

They are of a circular
to Roman mile-stones, a
forty feet from each other.
ground is about four feet,
ence five. They have nei
tal, and are flattish atop, w
In the middle, about four it
deep. They are c...

They stopped at a cottage, the only house in the whole extent of these alps, and this is occupied only in summer. The tenants make large quantities of butter and cheese. Having taken a refreshing bowl of cream, they began to descend; and observed numerous small streams, which form the first sources of the Little Rhine.

Soon after, they met with some benevolent friars, who offered them their house and dinner, and furnished our author with several particulars relative to the government of this district.

The ride from St. Maurice to Zutz, through Celerina, Samada, Ponto, and Madulein, is extremely pleasant. These villages lie chiefly on the easy slopes of the mountains, gently rising above a plain, through which the Inn meanders.

The Inn, during its progress in these parts, very unlike other alpine streams, directs its course through a cultivated and populous district, in an equable and unbroken stream. The country is picturesque, and its beauties are of a milder cast than are usual among the alps. The burghs, or villages, are pleasantly dotted about the plain, and contain from fifty to one hundred houses each.

These habitations are uniformly neat. Indeed, the spirit of neatness is every where perceptible in Upper Engadina.

As our author was riding through Bever, the clergyman of the place, who was smoking his pipe at the door, stopped him with a compliment, and afterwards invited him to see his library. It consisted of some English books, and many in the Romanish language, particularly the Bible, printed at Coire, and dedicated to George II. when prince of Wales.

immediately waited on
from the republic of the
who had been engaged
gotiations.

This gentleman accom-
of Drusus, as it is called,
general fought against, a
tians. The supposed rem-
of several deep pits, and a
thirty feet high, and sixty

These works did not app-
Roman construction : pro-
more than a rude fortifica-
the turbulent times, whe-
country were engaged in j-
lity ; and have been ascribe-
tional vanity.

The little burghs, situa-
all within a moderate wa-
Mr. Coxe was so delighted
ite ink-11.

cure of souls, with an income scarcely
g to twenty pounds a year; yet his liv-
of the best in Engadina.

man of literature, he has produced se-
able works; among others, the History
formation among the Grisons, written
in a classical and perspicuous style. This
n, of such deep research and national
re, has never produced any emolument
hor; and Mr. Coxe says, he could not
ing up with reverence to a person, who,
many disadvantages, could have the re-
o.accomplish so much for the good of
, rather than his own private interest.
Engadina is divided into two commu-
ey have both, however, the same court
al justice, which is more equitably ad-
l than in most of the jurisdictions of the
a circumstance arising from some excel-
al institutions, which still remain here

Engadina is a beautiful valley, but so
that it produces nothing but pasture,
ll quantity of rye and barley. The winter
duration; and, even in summer, the air
and piercing, that the corn is occa-
ged by it.

istrict does not yield sufficient to main-
habitants, many of them migrate into
untries. The gentry pursue the mili-
; and others seek a living by the
f mechanic arts; by becoming petty
r opening coffee-houses and cook-shops,
t parts of France and Italy. Generally
is enter into partnership to carry on the
: one stays at home, while the other

and cheese are exported
Engadina, and
pasture begins to fail, is
sent into the Tyrol, for

The inhabitants live
their bread is baked ~~it~~
twice or thrice a year.
pleasant to the taste, it ~~t~~
times to require being
Wine keeps here to a g
scarce nor indifferent.

The natives are rema
bred, and possess a native
them to perform kind offi
and pleasure that is deligh
deed, was no less charmed
the people, than with the ro
country.

In his road to Lower Eng
Brail, a small bridge thrown
overlooking -

In this plain the Inn is joined by the large torrent Spaelg, which descends from the mountains of the Grisons. By the side of this torrent, and at the extremity of a narrow pass, Mr. Coxe observed a stone tower, which, in 1624, the Marquis of Sivres garrisoned with a body of French and Swiss, in order to check the motions of the Austrian army, posted near Munster. The pass is still further fortified by a stone wall, carried from the base of an inaccessible rock to the tower, and from thence to the torrent.

The road from Cernetz to Schuol is a continual ascent and descent, so rocky and bad, that in fifteen hours riding, they only advanced twenty miles.

Schuz is situated in a narrow pass between the river Inn and a contiguous ridge of rocks, a little beneath the ruins of an old castle; and adjoining a small fertile plain, agreeably diversified with meadows and forest scenery.

The road to Adretz follows the course of the river Inn, which murmurs below in a dark, narrow channel, and is heard, but not seen. From Adretz they descended to the river Inn, which they crossed, and mounting a rapid ascent, passed through the straggling village of Trasp, and close to the ruined castle of the same name, built on the highest point of a perpendicular rock. The formality of a garrison is observed in this castle by a single Swiss soldier.

From Schuol to Remus, the mountains on the left slope gradually, and are richly cultivated: they produce great quantities of wheat, rye, barley, and hemp, with pines, fir, and birch, intermixed with underwood. The ridges of mountains on the right, beyond the Inn, are steep, and



gaged, than in agricultur
tary to health and self-e

They stopped at Remus
is a ruined castle, which
bishop of Coire, and was
to the Plantas of Zutz; i
tion, they claim the privil
oath to the landamman of

The form of government
very complicated. It is c
munities, which send depu
In civil causes, there are
justice, from which an ap
sent to the civil tribunal of

In criminal causes, there
tinct courts, but without a

Party runs very high bot
Engadina. In these distri
siderable families are those
ta, both divided into numer
~~The hi--~~

accommodation and provision, at the or-
nns; but was often disappointed in this
n the Lower. The villages are less com-
, and the houses are neither so clean nor
ible.

difference arises, in some measure, from
ure of the country: Upper Engadina,
but few productions, the inhabitants are
to seek from without some means of sub-
and industry, once excited, brings with
attendant, opulence. On the contrary,
f Lower Engadina, fertile in all the fruits
arth, imposes no necessity on the inhabi-
extraordinary exertion, nor drives them to
ion or foreign trade.

een Remus and St. Martin's Bridge, being
en by a storm of rain, Mr. Coxe took
in the cottage of an old woman, who re-
him with cheerful politeness. Besides the
h, she spoke German and Italian; and
to have received an education far above
r present situation would have indicated.
ng leave, after the storm ceased, our au-
urned due thanks for the hospitality he
eived, and endeavoured to slip a piece of
nto her hand; but which, he was surprised
she declined.

circumstances exciting his curiosity, he
uced to make some enquiries respecting
lady; and discovered that she was of a
mily in this country, and, that she had
a nobleman from Milan, with whom she
great harmony, till all her fortune was
d. He then quitted her, with a promise
n in a very short time; but from that day
er saw him, nor heard from him.
W

St. Martin's Bridge forms the boundary between the Engadina and the Tyrol. He territory of the Grisons, and part of the electorate of Bavaria, and the duchy of Bavaria nube at Passau, with such a variety of country as to equal, if not surpass, the celebrated Alpine scenery which it loses its name.

From Nanders they proceeded down the valley, bounded on the left by a range of mountains, which separates Tyrol from the rest of the Alps. At the end of this valley, they came to a small town on the other side of which lies the lake of Tovel, the first source of the Adige. In passing through the various villages in this vicinity they passed the village of Mals.

Next morning, they started early for Bormio, with the intention of reaching Bormio that day. The weather was agreeable, and in a high state of health. Beyond Mals, they turned off from the main road that leads to the valley of Mals, and, a little beyond Tauven, passed the barrier of the St. Gotthard, and entered the territory of the Grisons.

They stopped at

es and judges are chosen equally from
ies, who live together in tolerable har-

stage from Santa Maria to Bormio was
ous, and, in some seasons, is not unat-
ith danger. They ascended to the top
Bralio, which body of alps is supposed to
oned by Tacitus, under the appellation
thaetica. Here they traced the torrent
which falls into the Adige to its source;
paces beyond, they observed another
lling in a contrary direction, which gives
e Adda.

his point a descent commences, and con-
ith little interruption, to Bormio.

ps of these mountains produce no wood,
l excellent pasturage. The most elevated
composed of granite.

ort time, they entered the country of
and, following the course of the Adda
all plain, they again ascended, and tra-
er as craggy and wild a track, to Bor-
y in Switzerland; exhibiting huge piles
en alps, and masses of ice and snow.

o the path, the Adda foams, from pre-
cipice, in broken cataracts; till fall-
n narrow channel, it labours with inces-
to get through.

is tremendous gulph is a slight wooden
rtly supported by a detached fragment
nd partly suspended on the sides of the
nountains. As they passed, it tottered
weight.

ter, turning to the left, by an opening,
vhich the Adda seems to have forced a
hey discovered some fertile fields lyin

Soon after, they ar.
every thing began to afi
and the villages are very
Grifons.

The county of Bormio,
lies in the midst of the R
tirely enclosed by mounta
opening which connects it
The other accesses to it lie a
and in winter are impassable

This county of Bormio, f
Milanese, is divided into five
very ample immunities. Th
is called Podesta. He is a j
sons, and continues in office
thority, however, is so extre
that he can scarcely do a fir
concurrence of the councils
vote in them, except in cases

The criminal ~~con-~~
~~chancery~~

The expences of the government are regulated by a democratical jealousy; and the accounts annually submitted to the inspection of each district, where they undergo a minute investigation by chosen examiners. The revenue of the whole country does not much exceed two hundred pounds a year; yet this sum is nearly adequate to the expences of its government, and the deficiency is made up by an equal assessment.

The mountainous parts of this district produce pasture and wood; the lower parts, about Bormio, yield corn, but not sufficient for domestic consumption. Cattle, cheese, and iron, are exported in considerable quantities; while wine, rice, and cloth, form the principal articles of exportation.

Catholicity is the established religion, and the exercise of every other is prohibited. The priests have peculiar privileges, which are even extended to those who wear a clerical dress. Many abuses result from these exorbitant immunities; yet the people are generally free, happy, and comfortable. The town of Bormio is situated at the foot of mountains, close to the torrent of Fredolfo, which falls into the Adda. It contains about a thousand inhabitants, but has a desolate appearance. The houses are of stone plastered, and very few of them have paper windows, in the Italian style, though the climate by no means is the same. The landlord of the inn where our author lodged, was one of the regents, and the podesta and his wife sat down with him to the same table. The podesta had been lately appointed, and it was observed, from his conversation, that he had little knowledge of the principles of his government.

chives, all the magis-
keys to open the door
they are kept. He fou-
disorder, but containing
the history and constituti-
liest of these acts is dated

Quitting Bormio, they
valley of Cepino. Having ci-
hours, they came to the pa-
that river fills the whole
path.

This path runs under the
tower, and leads from the
into the Valteline. At
widens, and becomes mor-
especially about Tirano. The
fains is clothed with forest t-
a few vines ; the ridge, fron-
is planted with vines to its
**sides, the churches - - -
by the f - - -**

own is the exportation of wine and silk ;
ner of which is sent in large quantities
country of the Grisons.

A half a mile from the town is the church
onna, or the Virgin Mary, much visited
olic pilgrims. It is a large handsome
constructed with marble, and stone,
The principal entrance is formed by
inbian pillars, ornamented with foliage
oons of flowers, while the pilasters are
dorned with basso relievos in the style of
que.

In large area before this church, the fair of
is held, in the month of October. This
three days, and is remarkable for the
of cattle brought there for sale. During
, the authority of the podesta is suspend-
the governor of the Valteline has abso-
lution over the town and district.

Valteline extends from the confines of
to the lake of Chiavenna, about fifty
length. It is wholly enclosed between
ins of high mountains, which separate it
e Grisons and the duchy of Milan.

Valteline was formerly subject to the bi-
Coire ; but in 1530, the republic of the
obtained the whole sovereignty ; and
requent internal commotions, and foreign
have still preserved it. In 1620, a dread-
piracy broke out, under the mask of reli-
d the unhappy Protestants were massacred
mercy for thrce successive days. Even
and infants were slaughtered with the
iberate cruelty.

In midst of this dreadful carnage, one in-
if singular humanity deserves to be re-
XVIII O corded



The Valteline is divided into five graphical districts, and in three districts are, Terz District; Terzero di Mezzodì District; and Terzero di Sestri.

The five governments are the District, of the Middle District, of Morbegno, and of Traon

Each of these five governments is a magistrate, appointed by the people, and changed every two years. The Middle District, is styled the Valteline, and possesses, in so far, a degree of authority to the magistrates, as is given to the Podestas. He is the Valteline.

These magistrates, as representing a sovereign state, enjoy the same rights and immunities as the magistrates of the other districts.

ublic concerns, which do not fall under
iction of the Grisons, are discussed and
ed by a council composed of five repre-
s, one from each district, which meets, as
requires, at Sondrio. In all affairs of
ice, the representatives are bound to vote
mity to instructions received from their
nts, and all transactions are decided by a
of voices.

ribute which the Valteline pays to the
s so small, the salaries of the governors
siderable, and all duties so trifling, that
been considered as one of the most happy,
least oppressed of all subject provinces ;
reflecting how unable the country is to
n the moderate taxes that are imposed

lergy of the Valteline are not responsible
ordinary courts of justice, their immuni-
g so exorbitant, as to render them almost
ent of the civil authority. They are
enable to the bishop of Como. If a priest
of any misdemeanour, his person cannot
ed without the concurrence of the bishop
governor of the district, in which he
as committed. Hence it is extremely
to bring an ecclesiastic to justice, as im-
easily purchased, either by securing the
f the bishop's vicar or of the magistrates.
these pernicious privileges confined
o the clergy, but extend to all persons
an ecclesiastical dress, by the permission
shop of Como.

Grisons have repeatedly tried, without ef-
annihilate these immunities, no less de-
to the rights of society, than injurious

ed for debt, or confiscated.

Instead of proceeding from the nearest way, our author Teglio, passing over the plain, all the products of nature and villages, embosomed in thick trees.

Teglio is the capital of the same name. It is situated in a plain, and contains about three thousand inhabitants. Close by the town are the remains of an ancient castle standing on an insulated rock, esteemed of great strength, and commanding an extensive prospect.

Teglio is a very populous town, and contains about eight thousand inhabitants. In favourable seasons, it produces a quantity of corn sufficient for the consumption of the town, and rivals any part of the Valley in the richness of its wines.

uently overflows its banks. Many of
are very ancient.

teline, from its vicinity to Italy, has
taste for the fine arts, and contains
ctions of pictures not unworthy of no-
ro Ligario, however, is the only painter
e it has produced, and his name is lit-
beyond the limits of his native coun-
as born at Sondrio in 1686, and died
the sixty-seventh year of his age.

scarcely a church in the Valteline that
ssess one of his pictures. The most ca-
ie martyrdom of St. Gregory, in one
ches of Sondrio, and St. Benedict, in
of a nunnery near that town. These
l with great labour and exactness, con-
usual custom, and may be considered
from which his abilities, as a painter,
limited.

is described by connoisseurs as a paint-
ed correctness of design to beauty of

He is remarkable for grouping his
the best advantage, and his heads are
h a noble simplicity. He was, how-
close an imitator of the antique ; and
often resemble statues, particularly in
ery. The character of his faces is
ecian ; but it is remarked that they are
to each other, and look like portraits
e family.

hor took a ride to see the painting of
& by this master, at the nunnery, a lit-
om Sondrio. After he had satisfied
this respect, the abbess sent a message,
e favour of his company in the par-



and politeness, atki
England. One of
riosity, by remarkir
inquisitive or fond c
shut up in a nunner

The person, who
and it was evident th
handsome. Mr. Cox
a disappointment in
take the veil, and to
elegance in a conven

He afterwards made
and Delebio, near the
line. Morbegno lies c
and is the handsomest
the same time that it

M. Planta, whom
with at Cernetz, being
no, no sooner heard of
ly invited him to his ha

charged the duties of that important office with credit, and has entered on his new government with the same spirit of disinterested uprightness. There is a pleasure in receiving acts of politeness in a foreign country; but it is a double satisfaction to be obliged to persons, whose characters are deserving of the highest esteem."

The road from Morbegno to Delebio runs along the foot of the chain of mountains which separates the Valteline from the Venetian territories. The Valteline gradually expands, as they advanced towards the lake of Como. In this part the whole plain is chiefly a morass, exposed to the inundations of the Adda.

On their return to Morbegno, Mr. Coxe supped with M. Planta, and was afterwards entertained with an excellent concert.

The romantic beauties of the Valteline are greatly heightened by the numerous remains of ancient fortresses and castles, scattered throughout the country. They were all dismantled after the capitulation of Milan in 1639, from a recent experience that the inability of the Grisons to furnish them with sufficient garrisons, exposed them to the enemy, and rendered them, for the most part, a source of annoyance rather than protection.

Such an absolute confidence is reposed by the Grisons in the guaranty of the country by the house of Austria, that they do not maintain a single soldier throughout the whole Valteline.

The chief commerce of this country is carried on with Milan and the Grisons. The principal exports are wine and silk, which turns the balance of trade in favour of the people of the Val-

..... pouus weight of the fin
ed to Britain only, by the way
year.

Besides these commodities,
ports planks, cheese, butter, at
ports are corn, rice, salt, silken
spices, coffee, and sugar. The
Valteline may be reckoned at 1
souls.

The cottages of the peasants
but are generally gloomy, from
windows. In all there is an un-
of dirt and poverty. The pe-
covered with rags, and the chi-
healthy look, which arises fro-
manner of living.

The poor are sometimes redu-
cessity for want of bread, and i-
ally perish of want.

Many reasons may be assigne-
edness of the people. "The

the landlord. The remaining portion would ill compensate his labour and expence, were he not befriended by the fertility of the soil. The ground seldom requires to lie fallow, and the richest parts of the valley produce two crops. The first crop is wheat, rye, or spelt, half of which is delivered to the proprietor : the second crop is generally millet, buck-wheat, maize, or Turkey corn, which is the chief nourishment of the common people. The principal part of this crop belongs to the peasant, and, in a plentiful year, enables him to support his family in some degree of comfort.

Besides the business of cultivating corn or wine, some of the peasants attend to the produce of silk. For this purpose, they receive the eggs from the landholder, rear the silkworms, and are entitled to half the silk. This employment is the more profitable, as it is chiefly intrusted to the women, who have no other more advantageous mode of spending their time.

With all the advantages, however, derived from the fertility of the soil, and the variety of its productions, the peasants cannot, without the utmost difficulty and constant exertions, maintain their families; and they experience the greatest distress, whenever the season is unfavourable to agriculture.

Quitting Sondrio, Mr. Coxe went up the fertile valley of Malenco, the inhabitants of which appear better fed and clothed than in any other part of the Valteline. In consequence of their distance from government, they are less oppressed, and for the most part possess a small portion of land.

He passed the night in a solitary hut at the bottom of the Muret; and next morning made

uccu, are so dreary
for an occasional
birds, or the goats
the scene would ap

From the top of
craggy, desolate, a
noticed the gradual
approached the road
passage over the M
transportation of w
from the Valteline to
about five months in

Having reached C
seized with a rheumati
him in these parts for
caught this by extrac
sleeping at the bottom
loft, for want of a bed,
from the piercing nor
the glacier.

Chiav... .

nna is the transport of merchandise, this town being the principal communication between the anese and Germany. From hence the goods sent either by Coire into Germany, or through galia and the Engadin into the Tyrol.

A small duty is imposed by the Grisons on all chandise passing through Chiavenna, which is ally farmed for about one thousand two hun-
dred pounds annually.

The fortress, seated on the summit of a rock, now in ruins, is the principal object of curio-
in this neighbourhood. It is celebrated in history of the Grisons, for its almost impreg-
nate strength. The only road that leads to it, is
p and craggy. The walls occupy a large space
ground, and are now chiefly covered with
es.

The strongest part of this fortress was construct-
on an insulated rock, rent, as it is supposed,
the contiguous mountain by some violent
rulption of nature. It is on all sides absolutely
pendicular, and its only communication with
castle, was formed by a draw bridge, thrown
s the intervening chasm. The length is
re two hundred and fifty feet, the height
hundred, and its greatest distance from the
ining rock twenty feet. Though deemed im-
mable, this keep has been taken at different
ods, most commonly by stratagem or famine.
lose to Chiavenna is a rock of asbestos, a kind
mineral substance, of which incombustible li-
is made. It was manufactured by the an-
ts principally for shrouds, in which the corpse
g put and placed on the funeral pile, the
s were preserved from being mixed with
those,

...y or St. Giacomo, w
rent Lira. It is an ap
contains ten parishes, i
commissary.

This valley has its ov
dence, and courts indepe
from which there lies no

The lower part of th
and corn: the upper, ry
intermixed with groves
stands the church of St. Gu
nour of William, king of
Norman line, which com
conquered Sicily from the
end of the eleventh centur

From Isola, the ascent is
top of Mount Splungen.
the side of the Lira, whic
to precipice in most stupe
road is hewn in the solid
has the annex

ently ascending from the plain, they observe source of the Lira, and soon after crossed highest ridge, on the other side of which the streams flow towards the Rhine.

The territory of the Grey League, into which we now entered, occupies all the eastern track. This mountainous country, and is by far the considerable of the three Grison leagues, for extent and population. It was formerly subject to the abbot of Disentis, the counts of Jenburg, of Sax, of Masox, and the baron of Uns, which titles are still nominally preserved. In 1424 the foundation of the present government was laid.

Splungen, situated on the rise of a hill, at the foot of a rugged chain of alps, is the principal place in the vale of Rheinwald, that forms a jurisdiction of the Grey League. The inhabitants of this valley speak German, though they are entirely surrounded with people who use a different language.

On the other side of Mount Splungen, they left the Italian climate and productions; for the air of the Rheinwald is so piercing, that it is the proverb, which says, "there are nine months winter, and three months cold."

From Splungen to Arder, the road continues on the side of the Hynder Rhine, through a mountainous region, which presents at every step most awful magnificence of scenery.

Entering the valley of Schams, which is lower and more fertile than the Rheinwald, they crossed the Rhine, and soon after came into the Via Mala, so called from the supposed dangers and difficulties of passing it. Our author, however,

overspread in many parts with
only admit a twilight gloom,
roars at the bottom, sometimes
ways to be heard. Over this ri-
is a stone bridge of a single arc
a very sublime scene.

Having passed the bridge, th-
terraneous passage, cut for for
the overhanging rock, and a lit-
a second bridge, similar to the

Soon after quitting the Rhin-
cending an uninhabited count-
to Roncalia, in the community
thence they proceeded to the t-
to have been built by the Tusc-
the commencement of the val-
and is well known in the histo-
for the court of justice which si-
try persons accused of holding
with Spain, and of opposing
~~the Protestant religion into th-~~

villages lie agreeably scattered through the vale in the most romantic situations.

Proceeding to Retzuns, they turned a little out of the way, to see a castle of that name, which makes a conspicuous figure in Grison history. Though the site of a castle here is of the most distant antiquity, the present building was raised by Leopold on the ruins of the old, and now forms the usual residence of the Austrian envoy to the republic of the Grisons. It is situated on an eminence, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country.

The Austrian delegate, finding Mr. Coxe was furnished with a letter of recommendation to Count Firmian, envoy at Reichenau, invited him to dinner, and politely offered to accompany him, in the afternoon, to the residence of that nobleman.

The company at table consisted of the delegate, his wife, and a capuchin friar. The lady spoke Romansh, and of course our author could not hold any particular conversation with her.

After dinner, he accompanied his host to Reichenau, and waited on the Austrian envoy, who received him with great attention and politeness, and obligingly invited him to remain some time at Reichenau, which invitation he declined for the present, from an impatience of visiting Coire, where he expected to receive letters from England.

Reichenau is situated at the confluence of the two branches which form the Rhine. The castle stands in a most romantic spot, a little above the junction, and the garden advances to the Rhine. At this place are two bridges, worthy of notice for their mechanical construction : one, which is thrown across the lower branch of the Rhine, is

~~they from the~~
two miles broad, and
Several insulated rock
of the river, some na
wood, which greatly d

Entering the Leagu
they soon arrived at Co
ed at the foot of the
considerable extent, be
chain of mountains, wh
of the Grisons from the

Coire lies partly in th
the steep side of a rock,
brick walls and towers.
and dirty. The num
amount to about three ti

This town is supposed
ed its origin from the En
in the three hundred an
Christian era, penetrated
his station for some ti
Co.

s power resides in the citizens; but the executive is intrusted to a council of seventy.

The chiefs of Coire are two burgomasters, chosen from the members of the senate, who, though liable to be removed, invariably have inured in office for life. These two magistrates enjoy the supreme dignity by rotation, each for the space of a year.

Mr. Coxe was led by curiosity to visit the town in which the general diet of the Grisons is held, every three years. Though it contains no object worthy of description, yet as being the place where the parliament of a free nation assembled, it could not fail to strike his attention. Coire sends two deputies to this diet, who are generally the two burgomasters.

In the highest part of the town stands the bishop's palace, the cathedral, and the houses belonging to the chapter. The bishop is prince of the Roman empire, a dignity annexed to the see since 1170. His annual revenues amount to two thousand pounds sterling yearly.

He still possesses the right of coining money, an absolute jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal affairs, within the precincts of his palace. Beyond this limited district, he enjoys no least power. A citizen, having taken refuge in the cathedral, in order to avoid being arrested for a crime, was refused to be delivered up. The inhabitants, inflamed with rage, raised a gate so to the only opening which leads into the episcopal district, by which means the avenue to the palace was closed. This manœuvre brought the bishop to his senses, and the criminal was given up.

... hands. All thi
good Catholics of the
ferable fiction of the
end.

The environs of C
plain is richly diversifi
and the hills are covere
of view vary surprising
mantic, from romantic
begins to be navigable fo
is transported towards L

From Coire, our travel
gentlemen of the town,
village, consisting of abo
vereignty of itself. The
Rodolph de Salis, who re
great politeness, and kind
ty, by shewing him his lit
ron, it appears, has made r
literature, and has formed
manuscripts ...

em several privileges, which have been gradually extended.

The ancient castle of Haldenstein, from which the barons took their titles, is now in ruins. Beside it is another ruined castle, called Lichtenstein, from which the family of the prince of that name derive their origin.

The present house, occupied by the baron of Haldenstein, is pleasantly situated near the Rhine, and commands a very beautiful prospect.

A few years ago, the castle of Haldenstein was converted into a seminary of learning, an institution much wanted; but from the little countenance given to literature, and some intestine quarrels, it was soon dissolved.

The general state of learning among the Grisons is at a very low ebb. As no rewards are held out to stimulate exertion, the love of glory alone can incite men to excel in study. The Protestants, who receive a liberal education, repair for the most part to Zuric or Basle, and the Catholics to Milan, Pavia, or Vienna.

Leaving Coire, Mr. Coxe made an excursion to the League of the Ten Jurisdictions, which entered about half a league from Coire. Passing along the vale, they made a circuit to Fatzell, a very small village, but celebrated for being the place where the first perpetual alliance was signed by the deputies of the three leagues; and which may, therefore, be considered as the birthplace of the liberty of the Grisons. The house where the meeting was held is now in ruins.

They next descended through Brientz to the baths of Alvenew. They are sulphureous, and both in taste and smell resemble the Harrowgate water. The situation of these baths is highly romantic.

**At the village of Glarus, the
district of Davos, and took up
a neat cottage.**

The district of Davos is a long
quarter of a mile broad, gradually
hills, which terminate in high
some respects it resembles the
Engadina, but is more fertile.
ing stream runs through its center;
banks are many scattered cottages
peat appearance.

The government established here
similar to that of the small cantons
and is entirely democratical. Every
age of fourteen, has a vote. The
of affairs, however, resides in the
of eighty-two, and the council
Landamman is elected every two years.

This remote corner has produced
sons of eminent literary merit. and so on

vottages, which compose the village of Lera.

ing the valley of Pretigau, they found the delightful, and diversified with all kinds actions. The mountains on each side are, ral, covered with forests. The hamlets tered through the plain, and along the es of the mountains, in a very plcaing . The houses are mostly of wood, in the vle.

le beyond Grusch, the valley of Pretigau s and forms a narrow pass, only wide for the torrent and the road. The tranere was very sudden, from high cultiva- absolute sterility ; but they soon came to a fine and rich country, and reached , in the district of Mayenfield, passing a series of vineyards.

Malantz, a small but handsome town, the side of a hill, they descended into a in, and crossing the Rhine, entered the of Sargans, through pendent groves of r, birch, beech, and oak.

ellers they left their horses at the village, ceded to the baths of the same name. y, the accommodations here were very ent, and the descent into the baths was with great inconvenience, if not danger; matters are greatly changed for the bet- water is conveyed, by pipes, into com- baths, and the house is not only conve- it superb.

desirous of visiting the warm source, ssed the Tamina, and entered a chasm in one rock, from ten to twenty feet broad, n two to three hundred feet high In
for

and the houses for the reception of the sick are built on a platform under the impenetrable roof, a situation so tremendous as to baffle description.

These baths have long been celebrated for their efficacy in curing the gout, rheumatism, and cutaneous disorders. The waters are transparent, pure, and agreeable both from smell or taste, and about milk white. They are said to be impregnated with a small quantity of volatile alcali and iron, but contain no sulphur.

Returning from this source through the narrow chasm, and along the same tortuous path by which they were happy once more to issue, they mounted their horses at Pfeffingen, descending into the plain of the Rhine, near Coire.

After a short stay there, our author, desirous to return to England, set out on his homeward journey again passing over the bridge at Reichenau, and along the side of the mountains, where

ick of country, stretching from Reichenbach to the mountain of St. Gothard, is called the Sopra Selva, and is the most populous part of the Grey League.

itting Ilants, they had occasion to cross the Rhine several times, before they arrived at Cimut; a famous town in the history of this league, as being the place where it was ratified by the chiefs of the three communities. An aged oak, according to tradition, was the identical spot where the three confederates signed their names, and thus confirmed the union of the Grey League.

The next stage was Disentis, a straggling village on a gentle declivity, sloping gradually down to the Rhine. The abbot of the monastery of Disentis, which is situated in this place, was formerly sovereign over this part of the Grey League, and still possesses much influence in the general diet.

The abbey is a large quadrangular building, situated on the side of a mountain, it has a very magnificent appearance. The abbot was not at home; but the monks shewed our travellers the attention in their power, and gave them the little information they possessed respecting the abbey.

On the 30th of September, they left Disentis, and after a few hours entered the pleasant valley of Cimut, lying at the foot of the Alps, which part of the mountains lies from the canton of Uri. The villages in this valley are very numerous, and the country is rich in pasture, flax, and hemp; proportionately a small quantity of rye and barley is sown; the trees growing in these parts are chiefly firs and pines.

Beyond Cimut, they entered a small valley watered by two streams, which unite and form

ed by a torrent, that falls from
of the same chain which gives :
From the lake issues a stream, t
dered as one of the sources of t
ing it through a narrow plain
came to a deep descent, where
ley of Urseren burst at once on
Mr. Coxe completed the tour e
tons and its appendages. We
conclude with some additional
made on the country of the Gri

The religion of ,the Grisons
Catholic and Reformed. The
about two-thirds of the inhabit
ministration, however, of civil af
no interference : the deputies of
may be members of either c
hence a perfect amity subsists i
sects.

In spiritual concerns, the C

argest not exceeding twenty-five pounds
n, and some are not more than six.

anty income is attended with many inconveniences. It obliges many of the clergy to resort to traffic, which tends to the neglect of professional studies, and to the degradation of character. Add to this, that, in most of the parishes, the ministers, though confirmed by the state, are chosen by the people of the parish, and are solely dependent on their bounty.

se reasons, the candidates for holy orders are generally extremely illiterate; for no person pays much attention to studies, unless they are excited by the hopes of a decent compensation. Coxe, however, met with a few clerical gentlemen who were greatly distinguished for their talents, and who would have done credit to any church.

venues of the three leagues arise from the merchandise in transit; a third of the tolls are paid on delinquents; a small tribute is sent to Valteline and Chiavenna; and a small sum is derived from money, chiefly vested in the funds.

ublic expenditure is very trifling, being confined to the expences incurred by the members of the diet, and the salaries assigned to the members for their attendance.

Disputes have arisen among the Grisons, respecting the power of coining; this privilege, by general consent, is now vested in the bishop of Coire, and the baron of Hall.

No money is struck in the Grisons, except a small copper coin, called Blutschpfennig, which is somewhat less than a halfpenny.

eighty-seven thousand more.

The commerce of the Grisons is limited; the chief exports, excluding the subject provinces, being cotton and wool. As their imports, from the necessary, must be much more considerable than the exports, the balance of trade is evidently against the Confederation. They are enabled to supply their estates in the subject province with private pensions from France and money saved in foreign service.

As most of the Grison peasants live on grain and linen, for the use of their families, it would be easy to introduce manufactures. But in these little republics, a spirit of jealousy prevails against commerce, and establishing manufactures is opposed by the leading men.

Some impute this to a suspicion that the people became opulent by their opposition to the French.

ects of luxury, to depress the spirit of
and to destroy the simplicity of manners.
impartially canvassed, these arguments,
recious, fall to the ground. In Neuf-
n a spirit of trade, forests have been
d the country converted into pasture,
th grain, which, without the profits of
or manufactures, could never have been
ed. Trade, it may be farther observ-
favourable to population, not only the
at the riches of a country; so that, on
it is a narrow and illiberal policy,
ld restrain men solely to the cultiva-
earth, though every encouragement
ight to be given to promote that grand

er communication, between the coun-
Grisons and Milan, is formed by the
no, by the Lecco, by the canals of the
Trezzo.

al of Trezzo commences at the town
me, on the Adda, and is carried on to
his cut is twenty-four miles in length,
st begun in 1457, and was much im-
enlarged about a century after. Still,
he Adda was not navigable the whole
in the lake of Lecco and Trezzo; and
ly there was no water communication
e lake of Como and Milan.

igation of the Adda was interrupted
ion of cataracts, for about a mile long,
e the whole fall of the water equal to
perpendicular.

ate this inconyenience, a canal was
1 1519, though not carried into exe-
1591. But the stream of the Adda

to answer every desirable purpose.

The canal of the Adda is about 100 miles in length, and is excavated in some places to a depth of over 20 feet, and in others to the uniform breadth of 120 feet. The fall is broken by six sluices, which are supplied by the running stream.

Still, however, so many expences attend the navigation from Como to Milan, that the principal merchandise is conveyed by land, the most commodious, and expeditious way.

The three leagues, though they are not members of the Swiss confederacy with all the cantons, have a close alliance, however, with Berne and Zuric; and, by consequence of their connection with the Grisons are called allies of

and seems formerly to have been more
ly spoken than now.

divided into two principal dialects, the
en in the Grey League, the other in that
House. These dialects vary in pronoun-
nd orthography, but are sufficiently si-
the general arrangement and expres-
onstitute one language.

rison writers assert, that the Rhetian, or
, is derived from the Latin ; and they
his by arguments drawn from the histo-
e country ; from the names of places,
ve evidently a Latin origin ; and from
ity to the Latin, and to other languages
rom that root.

the introduction of the reformation
ie Grisons, the Romansh was esteemed
rbarous jargon, as to be thought inca-
being reduced to grammatical form.
iks, whose interest it was to keep the
ignorance, favoured this opinion ; but
time, several books have been publish-
language by men of eminent literary
nts ; and, in the year 1679, the Bible
lated into it.

join a few words in Romansh, by way
en of a language so little known.

Dieu.	Head,	Testa.
Chel.	Ear,	Araglia.
Nuvia.	Hand,	Maun.
Plovgia.	Foot,	Pé.
Tempesta.	Body,	Chuerp.
Bouccchia.	Hair,	Chiapè.
Næs.	Bread,	Pain.
Oelg.	Wine,	Vin.

The eight

Zurie,	.....
Berne,	.....
Lucerne,	.....
Uri,	.....
Schweitz,	.....
Underwalden,	.. C
Zug,	..... C
Glarus,	..... M

The five

Bafil,	..... Re
Fribburgh,	..... Ca
Soleure,	..... Ca
Schaffhausen,	.. Ref
Appenzel,	..... Mix

*The quota of troops, t
canton in the event of wa
following day ..*

COXE'S TRAVELS.

\$75

Underwalden,	.....	400
Zug,	.....	400
Glarus,	.....	400
Baile,	.....	400
Friburgh,	.....	800
Soleure,	.....	600
Schaffhausen,	.....	400
Appenzel,	.....	600

VIEW

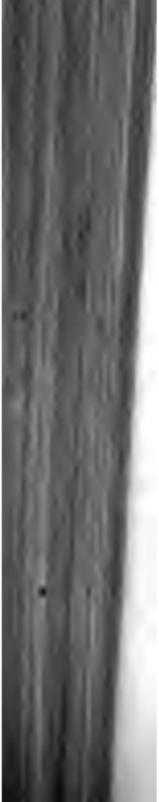


VIEW OF
SOCIETY AND MANNERS,
IN
FRANCE,
SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY,
BY
JOHN MOORE, M.D.

THE extreme difficulty of giving a satisfactory abridgment of a work, which consists rather of sentiment than description, had almost deterred us from entering on Dr. Moore's celebrated volumes. But unwilling to omit, entirely, what we consider as an honour to the literature of our country, and an ornament to any collection, we have attempted his View of Society and Manners in France and Italy, in a way the most favourable to the fame of the author that we could devise, and which may convey some faint idea, though but a faint one, we confess, of the merit of the original.

The amiable author, it is well known, travelled with the present Duke of Hamilton, and is no less estimable as a man, than as an elegant and lively writer. He addressed his remarks, in the course of his travels, in the form of letters,

a few



new to him with all the
and with every mark
asking a thousand questi
friends in England, wi
sver.

Perceiving the compar
versation, he proposed
which the marquis imme
dered his coachman to dr
as all the world would be

When they arrived, the
lery, that they might se
and yet be free from inte

Our author soon remar
extravagantly dressed; bu
ed the approach of fifty,
to conceal their age. At
quis started up, said they
remarked, that old ladies,
to appear young, if negle
ditive animals.

best hopes of promotion depended on their influence at court.

A young man, very magnificently dressed, entered the room. His importance was announced by his airs, his bustle, and his decisive tone of voice. "It is M. le Duc de —," said the marquis, "and it is indispensably necessary, that you should be presented to him; there is no living at Paris without that advantage."

A fine lady next appeared, who seemed to command the admiration of the whole assembly. She smiled at one, nodded to another, shrugged to a third, tapped a fourth with her fan, burst into a fit of laughter to a fifth, and whispered in the ear of a sixth. In short, she seemed persuaded that she was the only person present worthy of attention.

Just as the marquis was proceeding with some sarcastic remarks on this beautiful woman, he suddenly recognised one of his friends; and immediately starting up, hurried our author down stairs, and introduced him, by saying, he was an English philosopher, who understood horse races better than Newton himself, and who had no objection to the game of whist.

With this gentleman they supped, in company with several ingenious men, with a mixture of very agreeable women, who freely joined in the conversation, even when it turned on subjects of literature. Even those who knew nothing of the matter, rallied their own ignorance in such a sprightly manner, as must have convinced every person, that knowledge is not necessary to render a woman exceedingly agreeable in society.

The marquis was now a pretty constant companion of our author; and being universal-

sentiments of people
in general.

As the sentiments &
letters influence, to a
and the conduct of the
manners of these last
the former, and rend
equally remote in the
ward timidity contracts
disgusting arrogance it
nours, or ecclesiastical d

Politeness and good n
various proportions thro
highest nobility to the
forms a more remarkable
ture in the French chara
impetuosity, and fickle
cient, as well as the m
country have been noted.

A stranger, unversed in

son whose clothes are made against every law of the mode ; but suffer him to pass, before they turn round to indulge their curiosity.

It is not to be denied, however, but the insolence of office is as visible among the French as other nations, particularly towards each other. In fact, examples of the abuse of power are every where to be met with ; yet there is no country in Europe where less licence, in this respect, is taken than here.

In this place, our ingenious traveller makes various remarks on the innate loyalty and love of monarchy of the French nation. That this might be the prevailing character of the people only twenty years ago, we have no reason to doubt ; but the instability of the French has always been proverbial ; and the revolution in sentiment, which has lately taken place among them, is no less remarkable than the revolution in government. With the turn of the tide, they may again assume their old character, or be moulded into something quite new : that their habits, their ideas can remain just as they are, is impossible. Society cannot exist without the ties of religion, and the impulse of morals.

Dr. Moore had now contracted a particular intimacy with the marquis, who had, however, absented himself for some days, as he said, he was obliged to pay his court to a lady, in order to gratify his relations ; and that he was just on the point of being married.

While our author was in daily expectation of hearing this intelligence confirmed, the marquis called at his lodgings, and with a very gay air, exclaimed ' Me voilà au désespoir, mon cher ami :



as the best creature in the marriage would make her uncles and aunts, and so I was moreover informed ; other, and all her relations, with the most obliging e was tolerably pretty ; and would persuade me to marr why, thought I, should I n particularly as it was not ii displeasing to myself."

The doctor approved of and only observed, that it w pened to be perfectly dise prefer another woman.

" You are mistaken, my marquis, I preferred many tion, and one in particular, not mention ; but whom I in earnest."

" Good heaven !"

tion on me ; and though it is possible that it may be brought on at some future period, I shall still be a gainer, because the longer marriage is deferred, the later we have occasion for repentance."

This is a genuine picture of a French lover ; and we leave our readers to make their own reflections.

Our countrymen often accuse the French of insincerity in their professions ; but this is frequently without reason. Their language abounds in complimentary phrases, which they distribute with wonderful profusion and volubility ; but they have no more meaning than the customary subscription of a letter ; and as these expressions are fully understood by the natives themselves, they imagine all the world interpret them the same ; and therefore, they evidently have not the smallest intention to deceive.

The not making a proper allowance for different modes and usages which custom has established, is one great cause of the unsavourable and harsh sentiments which the people, of different countries of the world, too often harbour against each other.

The complimentary phrases, which have crept into all modern languages, may perhaps be superfluous, or absurd ; but they are so fully established, that people of the greatest integrity use them in England as well as France ; with this difference, that a smaller proportion will do in one country than the other ; but they are indications of friendship in neither.

Friendship is a plant of slow growth in every climate. Happy the man who can rear a few, even where he has the most settled residence.

meet with abroad
prejudices against
sojourn; they de
customs; they for
of their own; and
reigners are too v
solicitations to be
them to an intimac

By this illiberal
the true purpose of
ed; and many Eng
or five years abroad,
the natives of the co
passed. Yet to trav
converse with none bu
merely to boast of hav
is certainly absurd to
same time, to ape fore
and transplant them to
can thrive or annext

ners in general ; and considered all their politesse as impertinence, and their civilities as a prelude to the picking of his pocket.

In company with this gentleman, Dr. Moore went one day to a review of the foot guard, by Marshal Biron. There was a crowd, and it was with difficulty they could get into the circle to see distinctly. An old officer, of high rank, touched some people who stood before them, saying, "these two gentlemen are foreigners," on which they immediately gave way. "Don't you think this very obliging," said Dr. Moore. "Yes," answered he; "but by heavens, it is very unjust."

They returned by the Boulevards, where crowds of citizens, in their holiday dresses, were making merry ; all in a careless oblivion of the past, and thoughtless of the future. "These people seem very happy," observed our author. "Happy!" exclaimed B. "if they had common sense or reflection, they would be miserable. Could not a minister pick out half a dozen of them, if he pleased, and clap them into the Bicetre?" "That is true, indeed, said Dr. Moore. Such a catastrophe may very probably happen, and yet I thought no more of it than they."

Thus there are some people in the world, who by carrying reflection too far, not only imbitter present enjoyment, but dress the future in gloomy colours, which it would be wise to paint in the brightest. These are miserable on principle, and refine away the present pleasures of life, by anticipating what may never happen.

Dr. Moore went with his friend B. to the play-house. They found a prodigious crowd o' people before the door, and could not get a place

by the court ; and it very often dramatic piece, which has been royal family and court, with this afterwards damned with everlasting ignominy at the theatres in the

By the emphatic applause given on particular passages of the play they convey to their rulers the nation respecting the measures

At a time when they were beginning to putism, this was the only publication that their sentiments that they could not safety ; and they laid hold of it with ardour, and turned it to account.

Though the gentleness of the qualifications, in some degree, the government, yet the condition of the people is by no means comfortable.

When we consider the prodigious extent of this kingdom ; the advantages

ence, nay, the utmost profusion, the peasant can not, without much difficulty, earn a scanty and precarious subsistence. The vices and extravagance of individuals, and the defects of the government can alone account for this.

During his stay at Paris, the marquis invited Dr. Moore to drive somewhere into the country, to dine tête-à-tête, and to return in time to the play.

This proposal being acceded to, they proceeded a few miles, when they perceived a young fellow, dressed in an old uniform, sitting under a tree, playing on the violin. As they came nearer, they perceived he had a wooden leg, part of which lay in fragments by his side.

The marquis accosted him, and asked him where he was going. "To my own village," said the soldier. But my poor friend, resumed the marquis, you will be a long time before you arrive at your journey's end, if you have no other carriage besides these, pointing to the fragments of his wooden leg. "I wait for my equipage and suit, said the soldier, and am greatly mistaken if I do not see them this moment coming down the hill."

Looking up, they saw a cart drawn by one horse, in which was a woman and the driver. Before they came up, the soldier informed them that he had been wounded in Corfica; that his leg had been cut off; that before setting out, he had been contracted to a young woman in the neighbourhood; but that when he returned with a wooden leg, all the girl's relations opposed the match. The young woman, however, still remained constant in her affections, and had agreed to accompany him to Paris, from whence she intended

... was easily
my mistress.

The girl sprang from
of her lover, stretched o
told him with a smile it
had found an admirable
mised to make a leg that

She seemed about twenty-five years old, a tall, slender, fine-shaped blonde, with dark eyes and hair, a delicate, sensitive, and very interesting face.

" You must be fatigued, marquis. One is never fatigued when they are serving those to whom one has kis-

"When a woman has a man," you see, said the me, "it is not a leg more her sentiments." Nor w Fanchon, which made a heart. "If they had," sa would not have been fin

Vol.



The Disabled Soldier & his Wife.

Published Nov 14. 1797. by B. Noddy, corner of S. Quay.



"The soldier began to make difficulties about entering the carriage. Let us mount, said the girl, since these gentlemen insist on doing us so much honour.

"A girl like you, would do honour to the finest coach in France. Nothing would please me more than to have it in my power to make you happy," said the marquis. "Leave that to me, said the soldier. I am as happy as a queen, said Fanchon.

"You see how happy we French people are," said the marquis, as they were driving off. But answered I, how long will it last with these poor creatures? Ah! said he, that reflection is like an Englishman's. I cannot tell how long their happiness will last; neither do I know how long you or I may live; but I fancy it would be great folly to be sorrowful through life, because we do not know how soon misfortunes may come, and because we are quite certain that death must come at last.

"When we overtook them at the inn, and had ordered them some refreshment, pray said I to the soldier, how do you purpose to maintain yourself and wife? One, who has contrived to live five years on soldier's pay, replied he, can have little difficulty for the rest of his life. I can play tolerably well on the fiddle, and perhaps there is not a village in all France of the size, where there are so many marriages as that in which we are going to settle.—I shall never want employment.

"And I, said Fanchon, can weave hair nets and silk purses, and mend stockings. Besides, my uncle has two hundred livres of mine in his hands, and though he is very brutal, and connected with a person in power, we shall make him pay it ever



"...ppy, my good n
with a look of exq
not our own fault?"
girl," said the soldier v
much to lament."

I never felt a more
tear stood in the marqi
" this is a crying con
Fanchon : " Come hithe
such time as you can get
dred livres; and my friei
louis, accept of this from
gold into her hand. " I
to love your husband, a
Let me know, from time
and how I can serve you.
of my name and residen
me the pleasure of callin
be sure you bring your h
for I would not wish to
you more than I . . .

vide lodgings for you, and the best surgeon for wooden legs that can be found. When you are properly equipped, let me see you, before you go home."

Their English friend, Mr. B. supped with Dr. Moore the same evening. The adventure of Fan-chon and the soldier was particularly detailed by our author. B. took little notice, but said, the marquis was an honest fellow, and, from his name, wished to trace him to an English extraction. Soon after, Mr. B. met the soldier by chance, and flung twenty guineas in his hand. The soldier, in astonishment, exclaimed, "My God! this is the marquis's doings again." "Yes," said B. "he sends you that by me;" and immediately hurried down another street.

The soldier wished, at a future interview, to thank the marquis for this fresh bounty. He could not unravel the mystery; but when Dr. Moore heard the tale, he knew that his benevolent countryman had thus generously contributed to the soldier's comfort, without taking the trouble to reflect that he was already in the hands of a man who would take care of him.

There are men in the world, and, no doubt, useful and respectable men too, who examine the *pro et cons* before they decide, and who are directed, in all their actions by the generally received notions of duty. They weigh in the nicest scales, every claim that is made upon them; and if just, they endeavour to pay them on demand, as they would a bill of exchange. Their passions and their affairs are always in excellent order: they walk through life undisturbed by the misfortunes of others. And when they come to the end of their journey, they are decently interred in a church-yard.

-----, when they are part
That the first of these two
be most useful in society, is u
keep out of many scrapes at
which warm feelings may hi
while we respect the one, we
the other.

Considering the natural gaiety
the French nation, Dr. Moore is
surprised at their predilection
ally since their tragedies are bar
full of declamatory speeches. Y
of both sexes flock to these
preference to all others, and lit
gravity and attention. It might
such a species of amusement w
genial to the saturnine dispositi
but an English audience loves
incident, in their tragedies, a
aversion to long dialogues and
ever fine the sentiments man

d sentiment, while the other could not be awake without bustle, guards, processions, sets, fighting, and bloodshed.

French tragedians, however, are apt to step the modesty of nature." Nature, in is not the criterion by which their merit is tried. The audience measures them by a sublime standard; and, if they come not up to, they cannot pass muster.

tural action, and natural elocution, they to think incompatible with dignity, and ne that the hero must announce the great- of his soul by supercilious looks, haughty es, and a hollow-sounding voice. The easy que of Shakespeare appears to them low, r, and inconsistent with the dignity of tra-

plicity of manners, however, is so far from inconsistent with magnanimity, that the one, ie most part, accompanies the other. That lot inconsistent with genius, and the highest ties of mind, is a position which cannot be d.

comedy the French actors excel, and can al- produce a greater number, far above medi- , than are to be found on the English stage. national character and manners of the French hem, perhaps, advantages in this line; and, s, they have now numerous resources to y them with actors of every kind. In all rge towns of France, there are play-houses ished. The same takes place in the fron-owns, and wherever there is a garrison of two ee regiments.

genteel comedy, particularly, the French seem to excel ours. They have, in gene

ad got nothing. "Eh ! Monsieur," re-
e actor, "comptez vous pour rien la li-
ne parler ainsi ?"

gratified their curiosity in Paris, they
engements for their departure, and pa-
igh Dijon, Chalons, and Macon, arrived
irth day at Lyons.

Paris, Lyons is the most magnificent
rance. It is enlivened by industry, en-
commerce, beautified by wealth, and
by its population.

anners and conversation of merchants
facturers has been generally considered
r to that class of men. But in France,
ittle difference perceptible between the
the people of Lyons and those of Ver-
A native, however, may possibly disco-
minations where a foreigner cannot.

short stay at Lyons, they proceeded to
The situation of this city is as happy,
respects, as the heart of man can desire,
gination conceive.

this, the great number of men of let-
are either natives of the place, or have
for their residence, the decent manners,
ircumstances, the humane dispositions
nevois in general, render this city and
ns a desirable retreat for people of a
ic turn of mind, who are contented
erate and calm enjoyments, and who
ocal attachments, nor domestic reasons,
ing one place before another.

have, in the former part of this volume, made the
tzerland with Mr. Coxe, we do not mean to em-
author's account of this country.

The democratical nature inspries every citizen with a portance. He perceives th public dares to insult, or ev impunity. The meanest citi seised of certain rights, whic jeft deserving the attention c makes him respect himself; within proper bounds, has a i render a man respectable to .

" As far as I can judge," spirit of independence and fr sentiments of decency and a ence, in a most remarkable n the subjects of this happy rep

In no city of Europe are t ple less under the influence o natical enthusiasm, than at were he now alive, would n risk of persecution. Should

the efficacy of their doctrine by their own lives.

ic walks are crowded by all descrip-
ole, in their best dresses. The differ-
or circles assemble in the houses and
ndividuals. They play at cards and
ave music parties on the water.

ne peculiar, but excellent, custom here.
 societies for their children at a very
of their lives. These societies con-
welve, or more children of the same
rly of the same age and situation in
assemble once a week, in the houses
pective parents, who entertain them
offee, biscuits, and fruit ; and then
o indulge in free conversation.

ection is strictly kept up through life,
erations may take place in the situa-
cumstances of the individuals. To
hours, they continue to pass some
try year, whenever it is possible, with
ons and friends of their youth. No-
; more delightful or instructive, than
nity.

ur class of the citizens have country
ent to the town, where they spend
the year. These houses are all of
and some of them splendid ; and in
spect, they are all the most charming
imagined.

live in town must return from their
ts at sun-set, or they are sure to be
The Genevois are wonderfully jealous
ial, as well as the internal, enemies of
ndency ; a jealousy that has been
from one generation to another.

those who promoted them dese
His brother, who was in that p
rupted him, and with a tone of
ed to beg for mercy, exclaim
brother, you would not push y
far—you would not actually k
most certainly I would, replied
a determined countenance, and
ther, should be the first, to shew

Whenever political animos
such a height, it destroys the cl
is sincerely to be lamented, tho
the motive may sometimes dese

Dr. Moore was present at a g
tertainment, given by the king
siers, upon his accession to that d
vied rank is neither transmitt
right, nor obtained by electio
skill and real merit,

During several months ever-

field of contest, by the syndics, amidst the accusations of the people.

In the day of his feast, a camp was formed on the plain, without the gates of the city, where the two forces of the republic divided into two distinct armies, in order to perform a battle, in honour of his majesty.

Every thing being in readiness, the syndics, council, strangers of distinction, the relatives and favourites of the king, assembled at his master's palace, a little snug house, in a narrow street; and from thence set out, in grand procession, to the field where the troops were drawn up.

When the king was seated, the ardour of the troops could no longer be restrained. They called loudly to their officers to lead them to glory. The signal was given, and the attack commenced in the most spirited manner. They had, indeed, nothing to fear; yet their evolutions shewed a knowledge of the military art, and both parties went through their parts with much address.

When victory, with equipoised wings, hovered over both armies, a messenger arrived from the town-hall, with intelligence that dinner was ready on which they instantly threw down their arms, shook hands, and were friends.

They left Geneva on the 3d of August, and breakfasted at Bonneville, a small town in the duchy of Savoy, situated at the foot of the Mole, which is computed at four thousand six hundred English feet above the surface of the lake of Geneva, and which last is one thousand two hundred feet above the level of the Mediterranean.

From Bonneville they proceeded to Cluse, a delightful

those mountainous tracks, the safest mode of conveyance; with what precision they make it is scarcely possible to treat.

Finding it impossible to disallowing the mule to be too much to its footing, our author laid the mule down and allowed it to take its own way, reserving the power of summing to control it in the last extremity.

"This is doubtless the best way of traveling in the mountains of the Atlas, with significant iron chains, which I commend to all my friends through life, when they have a companion."

After resting some time at the camp, they ascended by a very steep path, and at six in the evening reached the village of Chamouni. This valley is bounded on three sides by very high mountains, between which, on one side of the valley, are great bodies of ice and snow called "Glaciers".

that, judging from the eye, it seemed possible to have thrown a stone from the one to the

I Mont Blanc seemed as high here as when were in the valley, though they had ascended thousand feet perpendicular.

ascending a little on the other side of Montanvert, they found themselves in a plain of ice, resembling a stormy sea, suddenly arrested and fixed on a strong post. This stretches several leagues from Montanvert, and presents some sublime and beautiful scenes.

Having satisfied their curiosity, and taken some repose, they began to descend, and reached former lodgings at Prieuré, in the valley of Chamonix, without any accident, though not without fatigue.

There are five or six different glaciers, which terminate on one side of the valley of Chamonix, within the space of five leagues. They contented themselves, however, with visiting one of them, and with the distant view of the rest; and nature lies in torpid horror, there is surely no excitement, but curiosity, to make travellers expose themselves to danger, in traversing such vast volumes of ice.

In the morning on which they departed from Prieuré, our author observed a girl of a singular appearance, sitting before the door of one of the houses. When he spoke to her, she made no answer, but an elderly man informed him that she was an idiot, and had been so from her birth; that, all over the valley of Chamonix, one person was generally destitute of common understanding.

exempted. And would you, rejo
accept of goitres, to get free from
volontiers, Monsieur; l'un vaut b

On the morning of the 6th day
to Prieuré, and having ascended
which shut up the valley of Ch
end opposite to that by which the
gradually sunk into a dreary val
horrid aspect.

At length they ascended Mo
passed the barrier between the do
king of Sardinia and the Pays de
file commences here which runs fo
where a few peasants, arranged
might check the progress of a con

Having traversed the country
they arrived at Martigny, which
bottom of the mountain, in go
spirits.

After a night's refreshment, the
some degree of impatience --

ving passed the bridge at St. Maurice, a lit-
vn which guards the entrance into the Lower
s, they proceeded to Bex, a village, delight-
r its situation, and famous for its salt-works.
entered the largest saline by a passage cut out
solid rock, of sufficient height and breadth,
ow a man to walk with ease.

er advancing about three quarters of a mile
the entrance, Dr. Moore was seized with a
a, from the disagreeable smell of the place,
astened to return to the open air, leaving
mpanions to push their researches as far as
pleased.

xt morning early, they left Bex, passing
gh Aigle, a little town, the houses of which
uilt of white marble, which abounds in the
ty.

t far from this place, they crossed the Rhone
ts, and had a delightful ride to St. Gingo,
they dined. Though it was Sunday, there
fair that day, which was attended by an
ise concourse of people from the Pays de
s, the Canton of Bern, and the Duchy of

ittle beyond St. Gingo, they entered Savoy.
oad here is cut out of the lofty rocks which
rom the lakes of Geneva. In some places
xtremely dangerous, and every where re-
caution.

sight of Meillerie recalled the remembrance
ousseau's two lovers. Dr. Moore says, he
t with his eyes, and imagined he discovered
entical spot, whers St. Preux sat with his
ope to view the habitation of the beloved

In imagination, he traced his route, when
rung from rock to rock, after one of her
lette

descended to the plain, and convey to Tonon, a town containing monasteries, and about six c inhabitants, one fifth of which are religious.

Having visited the convent of Ripaille, where the duke of Savoie reigned, assumed the character was afterwards elected pope, they after noon, at Geneva; having, hence, finished a tour, in which there were many sublime and interesting scenes, that can possibly be found to the extent, in any other part of the globe.

As Voltaire then lived at Ferney, it naturally be supposed, that our author in the vicinity, without feeling a desire to meet an extraordinary man. That wish was gratified. Dr. Moore and his frequent conversations with him; a

one, has a look of the utmost spirit and

most piercing eyes I ever beheld, are Voltaire, now in his eightieth year. His intenance, indeed, is expressive of geniality, and extreme sensibility.

If the weather is favourable, he takes an hour's walk with his niece, or some of his friends, whom there is always a sufficient number. Sometimes he saunters in his garden, or, if the weather does not permit him to go out, he employs the vacant hour in playing chess with father Adam, or in receiving visits of curious or learned travellers.

In the greater part of his time, however, he is in study. Composition is his principal amusement; and no author, who writes for his living, no young poet, ardent for distinction, is more studious with his pen, or more anxious for fame, than the wealthy and illustrious Abbé de Ferney.

He lives in a hospitable manner. About fourteen people generally dine at his table, whether he appears or not. For, when deeply engaged in literary avocations, or under the pressure of his numerous visitors, he does not dine with his company; but only makes his appearance, for a few minutes, before, or after dinner.

His niece, Madame Denis, does the honours of the house, and entertains company, when her master is not able, or is unwilling, to appear.

The forenoon is the least proper time to visit him, because he cannot bear to have his hours interrupted. Those who are invited to see him have an opportunity of seeing him in the most favourable point of view. He then exerted

shows along in a fine strain :
observation, and delicate iron

" Considered as a master, ' very amiable light; he is affectionate to his tenants and delights in their prosperity; at their private and domestic affection of a parent. By his alone, Ferney, from a wretched habitants were sunk in sloth come a flourishing and comm

" That acrimony, which a Voltaire's works, seems to be rival wits and contemporary him that distinguished rank letters, which the general voi

" Happy, if this extraordinary confined his genius to its native which the muses love; and th viated from these into the th trouvère. For while he attend

ter seems now to be as much tired of the
eer against the Christian doctrines, as of the
and most tedious sermon in their support." "While Dr. Moore remained at Geneva, he was
or his opinion, by a friend in England, re-
garding a scheme of Lord —'s sending his
children to be educated there. His arguments are
in favour of a native education, and at a
school, in preference to a private one, that
the children not having room to transcribe them all.
"An English boy," says he, "sent to Geneva, at
a very early period of life, and remaining there six or
seven years, if his parents be not along with him,
probably, in the eyes of the English, appear a
Frenchman all his life after. This is an
inconvenience which ought to be avoided with the
utmost attention; as no English man of fashion,
so evinced, in his dress or style of living, a
taste for French manners, can escape losing
the opinion of his countrymen.

With regard to the objections against the
schools of England, they are, in many respects,
applicable to those of every country; but
do not appear to be sufficient to overbalance
the advantages which attend that mode of educa-
tion in our country at least.

In a public school, though a general attention
to the whole, in many particulars a boy is
enabled to decide and act for himself. His re-
putation among his companions depends solely on
his conduct. He acquires a certain hardi-
hood and manliness of character, which never leaves
him. He imbibes principles of generosity, friend-
ship and honour; because he finds they command
respect and esteem; he learns to despise mean-
spirit, perfidy and ingratitude, because

lets will punin a dunce or big
little ceremony as the son of a ta
est coward will be kicked abou
nions, equally with the poorest p
gence, genius, and spirit, are the
superiority and applause, both v
out the English public school.

"Upon the whole," says Dr.
clearly of opinion, that the earlie
Englishman's education, during
receives the most lasting impreissi
in England."

The Duke of Hamilton, having
some of the German courts, they b
friends at Geneva, and proceed
along the side of the lake, through
produce the vin de la côte, so mi

Lausanne enjoys a delightfu
stands at the distance of thirty mi
As the nobility, from the countri
line of several officers reside here.

cipal church is detached from the town, and stands on the overhanging hill. From the terrace, church-yard there is a beautiful view of the town, the Rhone, the lake, and the towns and villages that line its margin.

Their next stage was Avanches, the ancient capital of Helvetia, from whence they proceeded to Surten, or Murat, a small town, situated on a high ground, on the side of a lake of the same name.

Here they dined, and amused themselves in the tournament which was then held in the town; after which they continued their journey to Berne, a singular, well-built town, with an air of some magnificence. The houses are of a fine white stone, and pretty uniform. There are piazzas on each side, with a walk raised four feet above the level of the street, which are very commodious in wet weather.

The public edifices, such as the hospital, the library, the guard-house, the arsenal, and the churches, are splendid, and well adapted for their respective destinations.

Determining to pursue the direct road to Strasbourg, they passed next through Soleure, an agreeable little town, situated on the Aar. The houses are neat and cleanly; and the common people seem to be in easier circumstances, and to have a greater air of content than is usual, even in Switzerland.

The inn where they lodged, reminded them of an English one, from the comforts it afforded. The arsenal is well stored with arms; and there are trophies, and other ornaments of the valour of their ancestors. In the middle of the hall are fifteen men, in complete armour, representing thirteen Swiss cantons.

exaggerated descriptions which
have given us of rural felicity.

When they arrived at Basle,
abode at the Three Kings inn,
and supped at an ordinary. N
sat a genteel-looking man, from
whom he entered into conver-
sation with his companion, a round-fa-
mous gentleman, from Amsterdam,
who spoke Dutch. Dr. Moore was so
well known that I could not talk with him in that
language without being interpreted by his friend
heard it with great composure,
his pipe from his mouth, observe
to console themselves for the ac-
cident of their meeting; for, as
they had no connection in trade, their conver-
sation could not possibly answer any useful purpose.

This shews the sentiments of
the life: he values nothing that

So many ridiculous things occur every day in his world, that men, who are endowed with that sensibility of mind which usually accompanies genius, find it very difficult to maintain a continued gravity. In law, physic, and divinity, the individuals, who have been most successful in keeping up this farce, and who never deviate from established forms, have not always been distinguished for real knowledge or genius; though they have been generally most admired by the multitude, who are apt to mistake gravity for wisdom, which actually proceeds from a literal weight of brain, and muddiness of understanding. Mistakes of the same kind, however, are frequently made in forming a judgment of books as well as men.

Nothing can be a finer contrast with the mountains of Switzerland, than the plains of Alsace. From Basle to Strasbourg is a continuous, well-cultivated plain, almost as flat as a bowling green.

They passed some days very agreeably in Strasbourg. Indeed, it is almost impossible to be at loss for good company and amusement, in a place where there is a numerous French garrison,

After dining one day with Marshal Contades, the commander of the garrison and governor of the province, he invited his company to his box at the play-house. Voltaire's *Enfant Prodigue* was acted: the afterpiece was the Frenchman in London, in which our nation is a little bantered.

An old French officer, in the next box, seemed uneasy, and hurt at the peals of laughter which burst from the audience at some particular passages. He touched Dr. Moore's shoulder, as if to

troops. Notwithstanding these few rouse their attention, the German not go through their exercise with or alertness than the French.

Perhaps, what improves the hasty German, would have a counteract the delicate and lively Frenchman's severity which is requisite to this would render a greyhound good for

Severity would break the spirit and impair that fire and impetuosity for which they have been distinguished which makes the troops of that nation more formidable than any other quality than

The French officers, in general, resemble common soldiers with an easy, frank and open appearance of good will. This does not diminish the respect which they owe to their officers, notwithstanding to that degree of subordination

ical figures of hogs, asses, monkeys, and which, being dressed in monkish habits, in the most venerable functions of religion. In the edification of those who do not comprehend allegory, a monk, in the robes of his order, carved on the pulpit, in a most indecent manner, with a nun for his companion.

great clock, and its various movements, an object of admiration, when first considered, is beheld with indifference by modern

Moore had the curiosity to ascend the tower, which is reckoned the highest in Europe, at five hundred and seventy-four feet. The view from it is grand beyond expression.

among the curiosities of the cathedral, should be mentioned two large bells. One is of brass, and weighs ten tons: the other of silver, which they say weighs above two. They also shew a large horn, of which they give the following history. Four hundred years ago, the Jews formed a conspiracy to betray the city, and with this magical horn, they intended to give the enemy notice when to begin the attack. The plot, however, was discovered; many of the Jews were put to death, and the rest were plundered of their possessions and effects, and banished the town.

The horn is sounded twice every night, from the top of the steeple, in gratitude for deliverance; though the Jews deny every circumstance of the story, except the murder and banishment of their countrymen.

crossing the Rhine, they came to Rastade, the residence of the margrave of Baden Durlach's dominions.

It is small, and not very populous. The margrave's palace, however, is sufficiently large.

A few

... when you enter them, what, which ever
as you enter them, the view is t
front of the palace.

The houses of the town are :
streets, being all of an equal
There are, indeed, a few new l
gant than the others, built at o
lace; but they are not, properly i
ing to the town, and, therefore
from its symmetry.

Being announced in the usual
grave, who was then resident
waited on the Duke of Hamilton
them to the palace.

There were at dinner, the reig
princes, three of their sons, an
to the number of thirty persons.
ment was splendid, and the ma
with the utmost politeness and af

The same company met to st
strangers had taken a view of

ige with facility, and is well acquainted with best authors.

The German princes are very attentive to form. A same establishment for their household, the officers in the palace, are to be found here, in the court of the most powerful monarch in Europe. The difference lies in their salaries, rather than in the talents requisite for the places. The margrave keeps on foot no other troops than are necessary for the duty of the palace, being too much understanding not to perceive, that the greatest army he could maintain would be no defence to his dominions, and would exhaust his coffers. At the same time, his principles and disposition keep him from hiring his subjects to foreign powers.

Happy would it be for mankind, if the almost unlimited authority, which the German princes possess, were always placed in such equitable hands as those of the Margrave of Baden, who employs it entirely for the good of his subjects; he, in return, meets with a respect from them bordering on adoration. But far more fortunate are they, who are born under a government which protects them, independent of the virtues, and spite of the vices of their sovereign.

Leaving Karlscrueh, they had the margrave's mission to travel by a new road, through a noble forest, several leagues in length. After having traversed this, they fell in with the common posting road, entered the bishop of Spires territories, passed by the town of that name, and the same evening arrived at Manheim, the capital of the electorate of the palatine.

This is generally reckoned one of the most beautiful cities in Germany. The streets are paved

der, and the town derives add
from being almost entirely surr
Neckar and the Rhine.

The electoral palace is a me
structure. The cabinet of natural
the collection of pictures, are muc
examine them is amusing enoug
scribe them would be tedious.

The elector is a man of taste an
qualities which, probably, afford
to himself, and the strangers that
than to his subjects.

They were presented to the e
tress. The former was dressed in
his guards, and appeared to be a
of age.

The hereditary prince is a young
ledge and good sence. He asked
respecting England; and seemed
with the state of parties and the
One day that they had the hon-

ne of his most brilliant repartees. Whether the spirit of the jest was allowed to evaporate in translation, Dr. Moore cannot tell; but he could not smell a particle, when the process was over.

This is, perhaps, the only example remaining of a court fool, or a licensed jester, an office formerly in all the courts of Europe. Are kings more wiser, or are pretended fools more scarce? They made an excursion to Heidelberg, situated about four leagues from Manheim, in a hollow, on the banks of the Neckar. More cheerfulness of exuberant fertility cannot be seen, than along the fine chain of hills which begin near this town.

The electoral palace is seated on an eminence, which commands the town, and a view of the valley below; but the castle itself is unfortunate—commanded by another eminence too near it, in which this noble building was cannonaded, when the whole palatinate was pillaged and burnt by Turenne.

While they were in the castle, they did not go visiting the famous Heidelberg tun; but being then quite empty, it made but a dull and uninteresting appearance.

The inhabitants of the palatinate are partly protestants, partly Catholics, who live in great animosity with each other; and the great church of Heidelberg is divided between them.

After spending a day here, they returned to Manheim, from whence they soon after set out for Mentz.

It is very easy travelling through this part of Germany, the roads being perfectly good, and the country a continued plain.

However good Christians they
of them had the appearance of
cational devotions to the god of
them, in particular, appeared to
from his devotions, and moved a
unconcerned manner imaginab
himself as he went.

" Does he repeat his Pater No
rather imagine he prays from His
Duke of Hamilton,

Quo me Bacche rapi
Pienum ?

On both sides of the Rhine, th
here to become hilly and in
banks finely exposed to the sun
Rhenish wine is produced, an
ground is valuable, and cultiva
gree.

Mentz is delightfully situated
on the Rhine.

The streets swarm with ecclesiastics, some of them in fine coaches, and attended by a number of servants. Our author remarked many genteel grey abbés, who were the most fashionable people, and gave the tone to the place.

Though it is most evident, that the clergy have taken very good care of their own interests; yet it must be acknowledged, that the people also seem to be in an easy situation. Even the peasants appear more comfortable than those of France, or even those in the Elector Palatine's dominions.

The Duke of Hamilton not having any ambition to be introduced at an ecclesiastical court, they staid here but a short time.

From Mentz they travelled to Frankfort on the Main. The streets of this city are spacious and well paved; the houses are stately, clean, and convenient; the shops are well furnished; the dress, air, numbers, and manners of the inhabitants, sufficiently shew that there is no little debauch within their walls to impoverish them in support of his grandeur, or put their persons under restraint by his caprice.

The houses are of brick, but are covered with reddish stucco, which gives them a better appearance than naked bricks generally have. The fronts of some of the more capital buildings are adorned with bas reliefs of white stucco, in imitation of marble. These white ornaments, on a dark ground, form too strong a contrast, and destroy the simplicity of the design.

All religions are tolerated here, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established religion. The principal church, however, is in possession of the Catholics, though no public processions

worship within the
Though Frankfort
town, and the esse
magnificent, yet the
cular, worthy of att

All strangers, ho
and see the chamber
ed. And it would b
not to see the famou
here; an exhibition
sufficient price, surel
piece of parchment, w

A countryman of
the imposition; and on
the high price which
land, retorted on him i
rien en Angleterre si cl
Frankfort*.

A singular custom is
of which Dr. Moore cor
men

IN GERMANY.

The people here, indeed, have a violent taste for psalm singing. There are a considerable number of men and boys, who follow this their only profession. They are engaged by some families to officiate two or three times a week in the morning, before the master and mistress of the family get out of bed.

When a person, in any tolerable circumstances dies, a band of these sweet singers assembles in the streets before the house; and chants an hour every day to the corpse, till it is interred. They likewise follow the funerals, which are conducted with great solemnity.

There are some villages near Frankfort, consisting entirely of French refugees, who left their country at the revocation of the edict of Nantz. Their descendants speak French in their common conversation, and retain many of their original customs to this hour.

The number of Jews, in Frankfort, is prodigious, considering the restraints to which they are subjected, in being obliged to live all together in a single street, built up at one end, with a large gate at the other, which is regularly shut at a certain hour of the night. After this no Jew dares to appear in the streets; but the whole herd remain cooped up till morning. As this street is narrow, and the inhabitants not remarkable for their cleanliness, it may easily be supposed, that the Jews' quarter is not the most inviting part of the town.

They have several times made considerable offers to be permitted to build, or purchase, another street for their accommodation; but all such proposals have been hitherto rejected. Why, no man



bourgeois. The first con
ties, from different parts
fixed their residence here
tizens of Frankfort, who
tents of nobility. The
themselves with strangers,
made their fortunes by coi
them still follow on a larg

'There is a public assemb
a week, at which they drin
from six to ten o'clock. O
same company meet alterri
houses, where they spend th
manner.

None of the bourgeois ar
ties, but they have simila
themselves, and they enterta
whom they are acquainted,
manner at their houses.

The distinction of ranks i
nv with "

less horrid, as the piece winds up with a marriage, instead of an execution.

Most of the plays represented on the German stage, are translations from the English or French, for Germany, so fertile in writers in divinity, jurisprudence, medicine and chemistry, till of late has had few poets. The German muse, however seems to be roused from her long sleep; and she has come abroad with an energy, which has astonished and delighted all Europe.

Among the winter amusements of this place traineau parties, as they are called, may be mentioned. These can only take place during a hard frost, or when a considerable quantity of snow lies on the ground.

A traineau is a machine in the shape of a horse, swan, or some fanciful representation, without wheels, but made below like a sledge, for the purpose of sliding over the snow. Some of them are highly ornamented. A pole stands up from one side, to which a flag is fastened. A lady wrapt in furs, sits before, and a gentleman stands behind, on a board made for that purpose.

Two horses draw the vehicle, either conducted by a postillion, or driven by the gentleman. The horses are gaudily ornamented, and have bells hanging from their trappings.

Sometimes a party consists of thirty traineaus, each attended by two or three servants on horseback, with flambeaux; for this amusement is usually taken when it is dark. The horses go at a brisk trot, round the principal streets or squares; the motion of the carriage is easy, and the whole makes a gay and lively spectacle.

Having pretty well satisfied their curiosity at Frankfort, they set out in a traineau for W-

—448.—

and where he
the most friend

They made v.
environs; and a
stadt, they again

The reigning I
their first visit t
aunt. She invit
the same evening
about ten persons
gay, affable, and
they thought her
women they had ev

Next morning th
object of the greatest
prince has a most en
litary art. Drilling
are his chief amuse
this in all kinds of w
sufficiently capacious

The Darmstadt soldiers are tall, and cleanly dressed. They go through their manœuvres with great adroitness.

There is no regular fortification round this town, but a very high stone wall, merely intended to prevent desertion, to which the garrison, it seems, are extremely inclined, having little relish for the warlike amusements which constitute the supreme joy of their sovereign.

Sentinels are placed at proper distances all round the wall, who are obliged to be exceedingly alert. Every part of garrison duty is performed with equal exactness, and all neglects are as severely punished as if in actual service. Hence the duty becomes very hard, and perhaps feels more unpleasant, because it is without a sufficient object to justify it.

There is a small body of cavalry, dressed in buff coats, and magnificently accoutred. These are the horse-guards of the prince. As a body of men, they are remarkably fine, none of them being under six feet three inches in height, and several are considerably above that gigantic stature.

The whole army at present does not exceed five thousand men; and as the prince's finances are in very great disorder, numbers blame him for keeping up such a military establishment, which, though burdensome to the country, is inadequate to its defence, and much too large for mere amusement.

Same day, our travellers dined with the prince's Maximilian, and in the afternoon were presented to the family of the brother of the reigning prince.

The ensuing morning they were invited to breakfast by the Baron Riedesel, at a place

enough to hold six
the first rank, take th
with them. In point
imagined, and in time

Dr. Moore went in.
They passed the mo
returned to dine with
has a fine person, and
of the military charact

His second son, w^t
weeks, returned while
was pleasing to observe
incident diffused over th
and the whole family.

"Do not suspect," say
prejudiced in favour of th
longs to a prince. An
happiness is always agreea
in a palace or a cottage;
of good humor."

Among the remarkable things in Frankfort, says our author, may be reckoned the inns. Two in particular, the Emperor and the Red House, are superior to most on the continent, and may vie with the most magnificent inns in England.

At these, as at all other houses of public accommodation, both in Germany and Switzerland, there is an ordinary, at which strangers may dine and sup. This called the Table d'Hôte, from the circumstance of the landlord's sitting at the bottom of the table, and carving the viands. The same name is still retained in France, though the cause of it is obsolete.

There are no private lodgings to be had here, as in London; nor any hotels garnis, as in Paris. Strangers, therefore, occupy apartments at the inn, during the whole time of their residence in any of the towns. And travellers, of every denomination, under the rank of sovereign princes, make no scruple of eating occasionally at the table d'hôte of the inn where they lodge.

Many of our countrymen, however, who despise economy, and hate the society of foreigners, prefer eating in their own apartments, or at any private table, to which they may be invited.

This is certainly a glaring absurdity in their conduct; for if they wish to avoid the company of strangers, and have no ambition to improve from their manners or conversation, they might indulge their fancy as completely at home as abroad, and save themselves the expence and inconvenience of travelling.

The manners and genius of nations, it is true, are not to be caught at inns; yet a person of observation, and who is fond of the study of character, will sometimes find instruction and entertainment

invitations to their societies;—
ments in return;—
notion of their go
and manner of liv
the study of man,
degrees of people;
will try to reap it
company at a table

A knowledge of t
appear varied in di
tries, is highly intere
thy the attention of t
is not to be perfectly
laces. The investigate
in humbler life, and pu
the men he wishes to k

It is, indeed, genera
posseſſ real greatness of
overleap the othe
whiſt

The French ladies have most expression ; but the German have incomparably the best skin, and the finest bloom. They have a greater resemblance to the English than the French women, yet they differ considerably from both. The French are all volatility, and fond of social converse ; the manner of an English woman is not quite devoid of restraint ; and she sometimes seems rather to repel than invite the freedom of address. A German beauty, however, without the smart air of the one, or the reserve of the other, has generally a more placid look than either.

Several individuals, at Frankfort, are fond of distinguishing themselves by their passion for the fine arts, and there are certain private collections worth visiting.

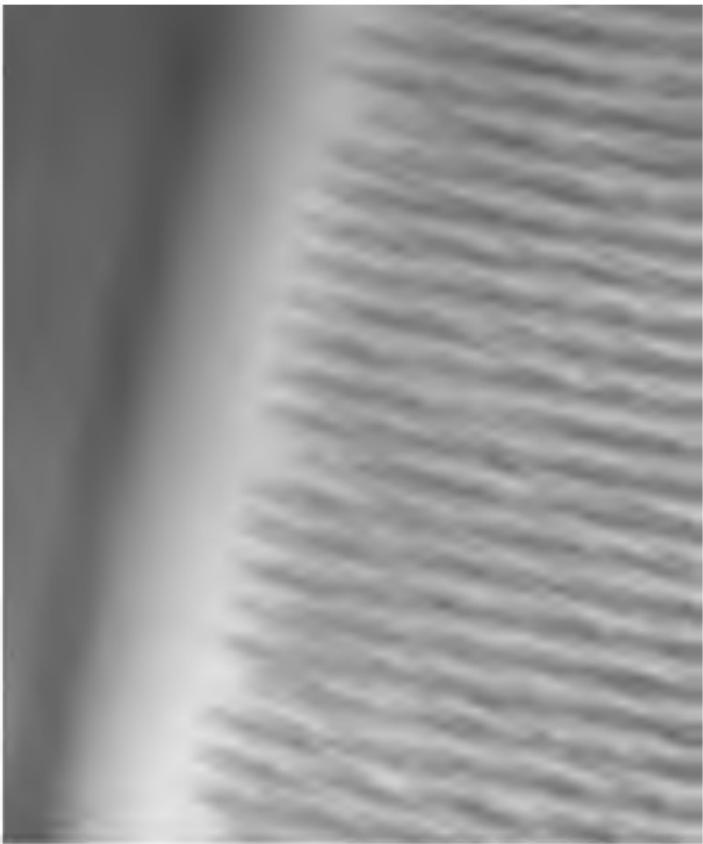
It is still more the fashion here to form cabinets of natural curiosities. Besides the repositories of this kind which are in the possession of princes, many individuals, all over Germany, have museums in their houses ; and strangers cannot pay their court better, than by wishing to see them.

This piece of politeness might be easily paid, did not the proprietor attend, and give the history of every piece of ore, petrifaction, and monster, that is in the collection, with tedious minuteness. To those who are really fond of such objects, this cannot fail to be gratifying ; but most would be satisfied with a cursory survey, and be ready to dispense with a set explanatory lecture.

After a considerable stay at Frankfort, they took leave of their kind friends, and bade it a final adieu.

The first night of their journey, they slept at Marburg, and the second arrived at Cassel.





as they were to dine at the palace, they
only went half an hour before the time, and
with the officers who had been invited,
were all assembled in a large room.

There were about thirty covers every day in the
parlour, and the same number in an ad-
joining room. The doors being left open be-
tween these apartments, the whole, in a manner,
but one company. Strangers, and such
as are not under the rank of colonel, dine
at the highnesses table.

The repast continues about two hours, during
which the conversation is carried on with some
degree of constraint, and rather in a low
tone. After dinner, the company returns to the
room where they first assembled, and where they
remain till the landgrave retires. Soon after the
landgrave is gone, they separate, and assemble again
in the evening.

The landgrave constantly plays at cavaniolle,
or lottery, that requires about a dozen to
a party; but neither address nor attention
is requisite to manage it; nor need it materially
interfere with conversation.

The landgravine plays at quadrille, and chooses
a party every night. Other card tables
are in the adjoining rooms, where gaming
continues about a couple of hours.

There is then served, and at this repast there
is more ease and gaiety than at dinner, because
there is less formality.

There are certain gala days, which are distin-
guished only by the company's being more numer-
ous, and better dressed, two circumstances which
add much to the pleasure of an entertain-
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The countre

Next to the electors, the landgrave of Hesse Cassel is one of the greatest princes in Germany. His country is in general hilly and sylvan; but interspersed with fertile valleys and corn fields.

The reigning prince made a public profession of the Roman Catholic religion, in the life time of the late landgrave, his father. This gave great uneasiness to the old prince, and alarmed his subjects, who are all Protestants.

The states of the landgraviate were assembled on this important occasion, and firm measures were taken to maintain the religion and constitution of the country, against any future attempt to subvert them. The hereditary prince was excluded from all care in the education of his sons; and immediately on his father's accession to the landgraviate, the eldest was put in possession of the country of Hanau.

The inhabitants, indeed, seem to have felt no inconvenience from the change of their prince's religion, nor has he reaped any earthly advantage, either in point of profit or honour, by his apostasy; so that his hopes must be limited to the rewards that await him in another world.

This prince keeps on foot sixteen thousand men, in time of peace, disciplined according to the Russian plan. He is fond of exercising them; and when the weather is very unfavourable, rather than lose this amusement, he manœuvres them in his dining room*.

Our author says he has the happiness to be well acquainted with several distinguished officers

* The prince of Hesse Cassel is one of the greatest military contractors in Germany. He derives large subsidies from the pay of his soldiers, and all the deficiencies are made good in money.

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several villas and c
dominions.

are several curious foreign animals, both of beasts and birds.

The academy of arts, situated in the new town, contains some valuable antiques and other curiosities, among which is a St. John in Mosaic, done after a picture of Raphael. This tedious art of copying paintings in Mosaic, has been brought to great perfection, particularly at Rome.

They also shew a sword, which was consecrated by the pope, and sent to one of the princes of this family, at his setting out on an expedition to the Holy Land. What havoc this sacred weapon made, among the Infidels, we are not told, but it does not seem to be much worse for the wear.

Nothing in the country of Hesse, however, is more worthy the admiration of travellers than the Gothic temple, and cascade at Wassenstein. At this place there was originally an old building, used as a hunting seat. It is situated at the bottom of a high mountain, and has been enlarged and improved at different periods. But the grandfather of the present prince, formed on the face of the mountain, opposite to this house, a series of artificial cataracts, cascades, and various kinds of water-works, which display equal taste and magnificence.

The principal cascades are in the centre; and on each side are stairs of large black stones, of a flinty texture. Each of these stairs consists of eight hundred steps, leading from the bottom to the summit of the mountain; and when the works are allowed to play, the water, dashing over them, forms two continued chains of smaller cascades.

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care, when it came to his turn, to give some British officer of distinction.

The town of Brunswick is situated in a plain, on the banks of the Oder. The houses, in general, are old; but new buildings are daily arising, and the place gradually acquiring a more modern aspect.

The fortifications are pretty strong; and, on some occasions, have been of service to the place, particularly in 1761, when the city, though closely besieged, was relieved by prince Frederick.

The academy at Brunswick is in considerable reputation, and students resort to it from many parts of Germany, and even a few are sent from Britain. Such of them as are intended for a military life, can no where find more advantages united, than at the academy of Brunswick, nor have fewer temptations to dissipation and expense.

Our author and company passed a day at Wolfenbuttel, which is also a fortified city, and the ancient residence of this family. The public library here is in high estimation, and contains many curious manuscripts. They shew some original letters of Luther.

In their way back, they took a view of Saltz-dahlen, a palace, wholly built of wood. It contains some very magnificent apartments, and a large gallery of pictures, some of the most capital merit. In this palace, there is likewise a cabinet of china ware, containing seven or eight thousand pieces; and, in a smaller cabinet, they were shewn a collection of coarse plates, valuable only on account of their having been painted after de-

not make the same major
the other German troops, be-
cked men; but, it is allowed,
can behave better in action -
all frequent among them.

Two days after the arrival of □
over, they took a walk to Herne
ignificent avenue, as broad, an-
h, of the Mall at St. James's.
has nothing extraordinary in
but the gardens, laid out in
are very fine. The orangery is ei-
n Europe.

is a kind of rural theatre, w
acted during the fine weather
iphitheatre is cut out in green.
tators; the stage is in the same ta
trees for side-scenes, and a great
s, surrounded by lofty hedges, to
retire and dress in.
se gardens -

weis, regretted, for the first time, that her mind had not been cultivated as it ought.

She was determined to retrieve the neglects of her education by assiduous study, and, mentioning her resolution, requested the duchess to lend her a book to begin with. The duchess applauded her design, and soon after sent her a French and German dictionary.

In a short time, her highness enquired how she relished the book. "Infinitely," replied this studious lady. "It is the most delightful book I ever saw. The sentences are all short, and easily understood, and the letters charmingly arranged in ranks, like soldiers on the parade; whereas, in some other books, which I have seen, they are mingled together like a mere mob; so that it is no pleasure to look at them, and very difficult to know what they mean. But I am no longer surprised," added she, "at the satisfaction your toy-a-
lghness takes in study."

After Dr. Moore, and company, returned to Hanover, they dined several times at the palace, regular household establishment is kept up, strangers of distinction are entertained in very magnificent manner.

They spent most of their time at Marsha orhen's. The conversation of a man of sense who had been fifty years in the army, and a considerable part of that time in high rank, which led him to an intimacy with some of the most celebrated characters of the age, could not be interesting.

The liberal, candid sentiments of this venerable man carried conviction, and commanded entire assent.

the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It is also the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, and where principal magazines and foundries are established. In time of war, it is the repository of whatever he finds necessary to place out of the reach of sudden insult.

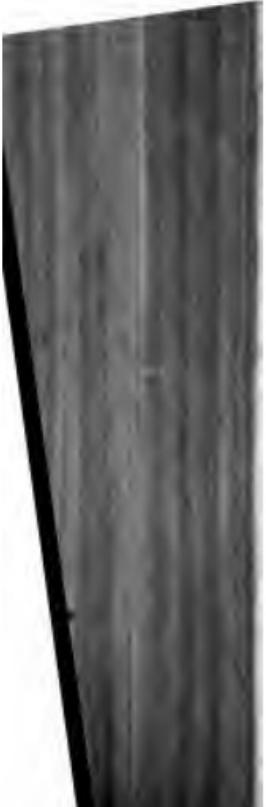
The country is well cultivated and fertile, for the first two leagues beyond Magdeburg; afterwards it becomes more barren, and within a few miles of Brandenburgh, it is as sterl and sandy as the Deserts of Arabia.

Brandenburgh, from which the whole electorate takes its name, is a small town, divided into old and new, by a river, which separates the fort from the town.

The principal trade is carried on by some French woollen manufacturers, whom the king of Prussia has encouraged to settle here. The number of inhabitants are computed at one thousand hundred.

In entering the Prussian garrison-towns, travellers are stopped at the gate and interrogated. Their answers are all taken down in writing with much formality.

Arriving at Potsdam, they next day waited on Count Finkenstein, to know when the Duke of Salm could be presented to the king; at the same time requesting permission to attend the review. The count said, they must write to the king on this business; and, as it appeared to be an established rule, it was readily complied with. Next morning one of the court servants called at their inn, and delivered a sealed letter, signed by the king, importing that, as the court would be at Berlin, the minister in waiting there,



... twice the honour
gust personages, during
dam.

At the first review the
seven thousand went before the king. The prince, about six or seven years old, with his tutor, without a smile, seemed to be the desire, by the prince, that their success should be in a hardy manner, and without any expression of his own impatience, that kind springing up soon after the pains that can be taken.

The troops were drawn up in the summits of some hills. They descended over very rough ground, in divisions all the way, till they reached the place where they performed various exercises.

The succeeding days they passed in the mornings with the

The king has expressed a great inclination to see this town increase; and in consequence, several monied people have built houses here, partly to pay their court to his majesty, and partly for the advantage of letting them. But as the town did not rise so rapidly as he wished, the monarch ordered several streets to be built at once, at his own expence. This, at once, sunk the value of houses, and the speculators found that they had laid out their money to bad interest. At present there are more houses than inhabitants.

Our author was not a little surprised, at first, in walking round the town, to see buff belts, breeches, and waistcoats hanging to dry before the best houses; but he was afterwards informed, that each housekeeper has two, or more, soldiers quartered on him; and their apartments, for the most part, are on the first floor.

The king prefers having his soldiers quartered with the citizens, rather than in barracks; an irrefragable proof that an army can be well-disciplined without them.

The palace at Potsdam, or the castle, as it is led, is a very noble pile, with magnificent garbs adjoining. Some of the apartments are sumptuously fitted up. In one the ornaments are of silver.

The person who shewed the palace, asked them if they had any desire to see his majesty's wardrobe.

On being answered in the affirmative, he led them to a chamber, where the monarch's clothes are deposited, and exhibited two blue coats faced with red, the lining of one a little torn; two yellow waistcoats, soiled with Spanish buff; three pair of yellow breeches; and a blue velvet, embroidered with silver.

Our

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at his grenadiers till he
no longer; it was then
the fight of his men under
operate like a cordial. Be
effect: his eyes became dix
last.

Sans Souci is ab... .

ce, see with his own eyes, and decide by his judgment.

The new palace of Sans Souci is certainly a noble and splendid work. The offices are at a considerable distance; and are joined to the rear of the palace by a double colonnade, which gives a grand effect. The front of the palace seems never crowded with statuary. It has a cupola, surmounted by a large crown, supported by three graces. The Duke of Hamilton aptly observed, that three Prussian grenadiers would have been more appropriate.

In the ground floor, in the centre, is a large room, wholly cased with marble. It is called the Ante-room; and its ornaments correspond with that of Rome; but it is much better adapted to the climate of Italy than to this. In general the apartments are fitted up with royal magnificence.

Opposite to the old palace of Sans Souci, and immediately within the gardens, Lord Mareschal of Scotland has built a house, in which he constantly resides. It was natural to suppose his countrymen would wait on this distinguished nobleman, however different their politics. His amiable character gained him the esteem of all, and the front of his house is this inscription:

FREDERICUS II. NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT.

Adjoining to the house is a small garden, with communication between it and the royal gardens, of which the king keeps the key, and frequently visits the veteran without any ceremony. Our travellers set out for Berlin, and found the city more like the cantonment of a great army, than the capital of a kingdom, in a state of profound repose. The court itself resembled the levee of a general

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The king was thre
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The queen, the king's
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ut for Magdeburg, to continue his reviews, occupation which takes up about six weeks, e a year.

is absence from Berlin, however, made little tation in the duty, and none in the discipl of the troops. The reviews were scarcely , when field days began. About one thou five hundred, or two thousand troops, beiing to the garrison, were exercised in the : every morning, besides those who appeared he parade for the ordinary guards.

o condition of life can be more active, and he same time, have less variety in it, than of a Prussian officer in the time of peace. He onstantly employed in the same occupation, continually occupied in the same place. re is no rotation of troops, as in the British ice. The regiments placed in garrison towns py their stations, till they are wanted for ac-service.

is dreaded, that if they were continually ed from one garrison to another, they would more opportunities of deserting, to which are exceedingly prone; and which, accord to the present plan, they cannot easily carry effect. For no sooner is a man missing, than rtain number of cannons are fired, which anace the desertion to the whole country. The ants have a considerable reward for appelling a deserter, and are liable to severe penal if they harbour him, or aid him in making escape. Thus it is almost morally impossible et off.

heir only amusement or relaxation from the es of their profession, seems to be walking on parade, and conversing with each other. The most

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The principal edifices

that of prince Henry, bo-

The arsenal also.

tuary. In the corner of one of the squares is a statue of Marshal Schwerin, who was killed at the battle of Prague, in the moment of victory, gained by his single effort in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The society, into which strangers may be admitted in this capital, is neither various nor extensive. The Prussian officers, of the higher ranks, whose time is not entirely engrossed by the duties of their profession, live mostly with their families, or with each other; and it is said that the sovereign does not approve of their forming intimacies with foreign ministers or with strangers.

During Dr. Moore's stay here, the princess of Prussia gave a breakfast in a garden, to which a large company were invited. The dancing continued all the forenoon. On this occasion, the German state and ceremony, which have so often been talked of, seemed wholly to be laid aside, and all ranks mixed in social festivity.

Our travellers received many civilities from some of the Prussian ministers, from the British envoy extraordinary, and from some of the representatives of foreign courts. In short, they had every reason to be satisfied with the reception they met with, and the style in which they lived.

The queen's court, which was generally held at Mont Bijou, a small palace just without the gates, or at Shoenhausen, about two leagues from Berlin, was conducted in the same manner as the other courts of Europe; whereas that of Sans Souci, is on quite a new plan. There no strangers are received, nor any persons who have not real business with the king.

" His majesty," says Dr. Moore, " very seldom

Notwithstanding this hum
the ladies in Berlin are by no
the men in general. Many
men have avowed admirers, v
all occasions, and this is so fa
scandal or jealousy, that the l
self a little out of countenance,
no humble servant of this kind.

On the other hand, the n
profess the most passionate re
sex, and frequently have a kno
is received in all companies, on
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let their intimacy be ever so
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pitied ; it is never regarded as a
other countries.

"Jealousy," says our auth
equal contempt and detestatio
very little known. People sel
heads about."

Moore was much surprised, on his first arrival at Berlin, to find the freedom with which people spoke of the measures of government, the conduct of the king. Political subjects discussed with as little ceremony as at a coffee-house. The same freedom appeared at the booksellers' shops, where literary publications of all kinds were openly sold. A letter, on the partition of Poland, wherein the character was treated with all the bitterness of satire, was to be had without difficulty. Government, supported by an army of one hundred and eighty thousand men, may safely disregard the criticisms of a few speculative politicians, and the pen of the satirist. While his majesty retains the power of disposing of the personal properties of his subjects, as his wisdom directs, he allows them the most perfect freedom to amuse themselves as they please.

The mind of this monarch is infinitely superior to that gosipping disposition, by which the despicable race of whisperers and retailers of scandal strive at some courts. Convinced that the perfidy which can betray a real conversation, will invent a false one, he listens to no little malice of what has passed during the hours of vivial mirth. The mean repeater of anecdotes of this kind would be driven from his presence with disgrace.

Indeed, so perfectly free is this great prince from suspicion and personal fear, that he resides at S^eouci without any guard whatever. An old sergeant, or corporal only, attends there in his time, to carry occasional orders to the гардемарин Potsdam, whither he always returns in the evening.

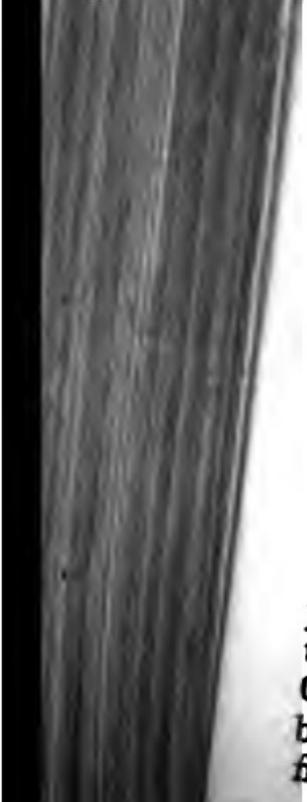
with greater, effect infinitely less. While the income of a nation is sometimes dissipated, without taste or magnificence, on the trumpery of a court, the king of Prussia employs his resources in improving his kingdom, and adorning his cities.

In his dominions, there are none of those posts which enrich individuals at the expence of the public; or where the salary is large, and the requisite talents small. If those, who hold the most lucrative employments in this court, can support a becoming dignity, by the emoluments of their office, and secure a moderate competence for their families, it is the utmost they can expect.

All commodities are highly taxed in Prussia; and considerable revenues are drawn even from the vanity of the subjects. The rage which the Germans have for titles, prompts many of the wealthy citizens to purchase some office about court; but the name and title are all they prosecute by this traffic; for, with regard to the real business of the office, they have as little connection with it, after the bargain, as before. Though the king scarcely ever consults with any body, he has more nominal privy counsellors than any king in christendom.

The army is chiefly composed of provincial regiments, levied in the different circles or cantons, into which the Prussian dominions are divided, in proportion to the size and population.

Whatever number of sons a peasant may have, they are all liable to be taken into the service, save one, who is left to assist in the management of the farm. The rest wear badges from their childhood, to shew that they are destined for ^{die} sol-



native Prussians
or nine months furlough
turn to their relations, at
they please. Hence, it ap-
arly is neither more nor
militia.

From Berlin, the Duke
author made an excursion
lenburg Strelitz. The wear
they thought it most advi-
night, and accordingly set off
evening. The first post had
four German miles from Berlin
a wood; and, as the night became
postillions lost their way.

After many ineffectual att-
path, they unyoked the horses
to graze till day break, whe-
Oranienburg to Reinburg, a
belonging to Prince Henry of
fine gardens.

proceeded, and arrived there on the third day after they had left Berlin.

No sooner were our travellers announced, than they received an invitation to dinner, and a coach and equipage were ordered to attend the Duke of Hamilton.

The reigning duke and his sister, both unmarried, received them in the most polite manner. After dinner, there was a concert of music, and card-playing till supper.

The country in the environs is much more fertile than about Berlin. The southern part of the duchy, indeed, is flat, sandy, and sterl; but the northern part is of a rich verdure, finely diversified with hills, meadows, woods, and lakes.

This country produces plenty of corn, hemp, flax, sheep, and horses. New Brandenburgh is a neat and thriving town, very agreeably situated. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in hops.

The second day after their arrival, they spent the forenoon in viewing every thing worthy of notice in the town, and dined again at court with a still more numerous party than the preceding day. After dinner, they accompanied his highness and the princess to an assembly in the town, and returned to sup at court, when they were entertained with music.

Highly flattered with the attentions they had experienced, they took their leave next morning, and returned by Old Strelitz to Berlin.

"While British subjects," says Dr. Moore, "pass through this country, they will naturally reflect, with gratitude and veneration, on the character of a princess, whose virtues are an ornament to the British throne, and whose arrival may

IN GERMANY.

The celebrated French actor, Le Kain, appeared in some of his principal characters; but as he had never performed in comedy, and the king was most attached to tragedy, they had only the latter.

The tragedy of Oedipus is his majesty's favorite piece, and was twice represented. The king enjoyed it much, and was particularly pleased with some reflections against priests, though the tragedy of Oedipus, on the whole, does them great honour.

A French tragedy and an Italian opera were presented at the theatre alternately. The king attended at both, and displayed in his countenance that extreme sensibility to music, which constitutes a part of his character.

When there was no representation at the theatre, his majesty had a private concert in his own apartment, where he himself performed on the German flute, an instrument that he uses with such facility of execution.

"The more," says Dr. Moore, "that I see and know of this extraordinary man, the more I am interested. I like to stand near him, to hear him speak, and to observe his movements, his attitude, his most indifferent actions. He always comes with particular affability to the Duke of Hamilton. One evening, before the play began, Grace and I were standing with Count Stein, in a room adjoining to the great hall where the company were assembled. The duke entered alone, when he was not expected, and began a conversation with the duke. He asked several questions relative to the constitution; particularly at what age a man could take his seat in parliament. When he replied at twenty-one—It is said

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The Saxon troops
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The soldiers, during
coats, when they mou
besides their other arm
large pistol, which hang
Saxon band of music is v

From Dresden they
through a country, in man
and varied with the most
Prague, the capital of

hollow, surrounded ..
which is ..

But though the wealth and magnificence of Prague are dwindled away, religion seems to have as many votaries as ever. Our author says, he never recollects having seen more glaring marks of devotion in any place. The corners of the streets, bridges, and public buildings, are all ornamented with crucifixes, images of the Virgin, and statues of saints, of every country, age, and sex.

The inhabitants are constantly prostrating themselves, on their knees, before one or other of those statues, but particularly on the large bridge over the Moldau, where there is the greatest concourse of passengers, and the utmost profusion of saints.

Not contented with kneeling, some of the pious devotees kiss the earth, and offer their petitions, with as much ardour, as if the objects represented were really present. But there is one saint who has more votaries than all the rest put together. He is called St. Nepomuc; and, it is said, he was ordered by some cruel tyrant to be thrown over a bridge, by which his neck was broken. Notwithstanding this scurvy treatment, he is supposed to have a particular affection for bridges ever since; and on such structures he has generally a place throughout Bohemia. He has the greatest reputation of any saint for curing barrenness in women; but how he acquired this character, Dr. Moore did not enquire.

They found an acquaintance at Prague, where they least expected it. As the Duke of Hamilton and our author were talking in the street, a priest overheard them, and after looking earnestly at them for some time, he came up, and ad-

now, I am an Irishman too
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they asked him how he c
were Irish? "Am I not," a
ing you speak English, my
He turned out to be an ho
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Count Degenfeldt, ambassador from the United States, who furnished them with a list of visits to be made, and had the politeness to accompany them.

The first day they waited on Prince Kaunitz, were invited to dine, and found a very numerous company at his house. They were afterwards introduced to Count and Countess Thune, whose house, or that of their sister, Countess Stein, there was an agreeable party every thing.

The city of Vienna, exclusive of the suburbs, no great extent; nor can it be enlarged, on account of the strong fortifications that surround it. It is supposed to contain seventy thousand inhabitants.

The streets, in general, are narrow, and the houses lofty. Some of the public buildings and palaces are magnificent; but they appear to less advantage, for want of room. The chief are the imperial palace, the library and museum, the palaces of Princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, and some others.

Though Vienna may never again be exposed to siege, yet measures have been taken, in that to prevent the necessity of destroying the walls. No houses, without the walls, are allowed to be built nearer the glacis than six hundred yards; so that there is a broad circular field round the town, which, exclusive of other advantages, has a very beautiful and salubrious effect.

Beyond this plain, the suburbs are built; they form a very extensive and magnificent series of an irregular circular form.

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and the Princess of n
the --

," says Dr. Moore, " told me, that as soon as princess understood what her disease was, she ed for a looking-glass, and, with un affected santry, took leave of those features she ha e heard praised, and which she believed wou greatly changed." This required great eq' ty in a fine woman, in the bloom o f you n most reverses of fortune which cou ld b illen her.

Our travellers no where spent their time more ably than in Vienna. There was no instant round of amusements, as to fill i's time, without any plan or occupatio n; and yet there was enough to sati fy, not perfectly vacant and dependent al objets. They dined abroad two or es in a week; and sometimes saw a littl no deep gaming. At some houses the play of any kind; but a species of comie.

Indeed, there is no city in Europe, in ore's opinion, where a young gentleman, university education is finished, can pass with so much advantage; because, if y recommended, he may mix, on an ing, with people of rank, and have oppor es of improving, by the conversation of men and accomplished women.

In no capital could he see fewer examples, e fewer opportunities, of deep gaming, op ligacy, or gross debauchery. He may l ays his time agreeably, independent of a cou ed round of amusements. He may be gree ly led to enjoy a rational conversation:



tion, calculated for
Having reached
convent of monks
two landscapes of
one consists of a si-
other of the imperial
various branches of t
a rich champaign of

The dinner-table was
the shade of some trees
season was served up,
very beautiful and fit
their host, did the ho-
women of Vienna, her
company; and the who-
ducted with equal taste.

During the dessert,
convent, came and pre-
baskets of fruit and
They were invit-
ed.

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...moore wa
the conversation
have given him &
curfion farther;
obliged to set out
ately returned to

On the feast of
sure of seeing the
the knights. He
his brother and son-
other knights, accord-
robes of their order,

The archduchesses,
ladies of the court, in
hall, to see this cer-
guards, with their lab-
table

The honour of servin
leminity, belongs entire
When he called for drin
tion poured a i:...

siege of Vienna, by John Sobieski, king of Poland. The imperial family, and the principal nobility, of both sexes, walked in solemn procession, and heard mass at the church of St. Stephen. In the middle of the street, leading from the palace to the church, a platform was raised, on which the procession walked. The streets were lined with the imperial guards, and the windows and tops of the houses were crowded with spectators. A prodigious train of bishops, priests, and monks, followed the imperial family; and a numerous band of music played as they went along.

As this is a day of rejoicing, the richest dresses are thought most expressive of pious gratitude; and the ladies displayed their devotion in the most brilliant manner.

Next day the imperial family dined in public, and numbers went to see them; though it seems strange, that it should give any pleasure to spectators to see people eating their victuals. Same evening, there was a grand masquerade at Schonbrun, in honour of the archduke and the princess of Modina, for which four thousand tickets were distributed.

The principal rooms of that magnificent palace were thrown open, for the reception of the company. Collations and the choicest wines were served in profusion to all who asked for them.

At the end of a large dining room, a seat was raised for the empress and some of her ladies. Here a grand ballet was danced by the archduke, the archduchess, the princesses of Modena, and some of the principal nobility, to the number of twenty-four.



coolness took a
to the ground.
ten or twelve pa
double the numbe
by the rest of the
fiderable."

The following d
to another of his f
open wood, full of
a great number of
the Duke of Hamilt

Nothing could su
nificence, with whi
tained during the w
as our travellers into
Italy, they soon ret
preparations for th
they could not thin
they had formed so
their time.

tannical, and the bondman discontented and revengeful.

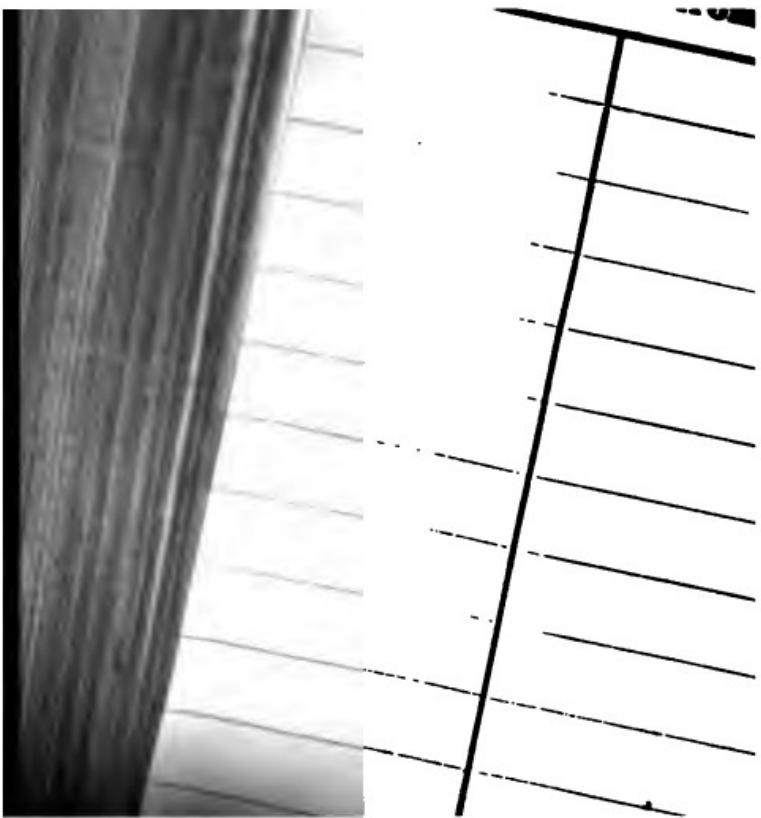
In regard to religion, he says there certainly appears a warmer and more general attachment to it in Vienna, than in any great town of Germany; at the same time that there is also a greater appearance of satisfaction and happiness, than in places where religious impressions are more feeble and less prevalent. Hence it is obvious, that the one is the consequence of the other. Indeed, without religion, the lives of the happiest would be a dreadful blank; and those of the unhappy, must be absolute despair.

The ladies here, with a deep sense of religion, blend a superstitious veneration for the Virgin Mary, or some saint. Our author, taking up a book one day, which lay on a lady's table, a small picture of the Virgin, on vellum, fell from between the leaves, and under it the subsequent inscription.

"This is presented by —— to her dearest friend —— in token of the sincerest regard and affection; begging that, as often as she beholds this figure of the blessed Virgin, she may mix a sentiment of affection for her absent friend, with the emotions of gratitude and adoration she feels for the mother of Jesus."

The lady informed him, that it was usual for intimate friends to send similar presents to each other, when they were likely to be separated for any length of time.

"There seems," observes Dr. Moore, "to be something exceedingly tender and pathetic in blending friendship with religious sentiments,



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